THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII---No. 109. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, May 13—Noon.—Consols opened at 92; Erie Railroad shares, 42½; Illinois Central, 76½; United States Five-twenties, 73.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Sales of 10,000 bales of uplands at 11½d. Orleans, 11½d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 42s. 6d. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard declined to 52s. 6d. All other articles are unchanged.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LIVERPOOL, May 13—2 P. M.—The steamship Cordelia, from New Orleans, April 12, has arrived.

LONDON, May 13—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; Illinois Central, 76½; Erie Railroad is now quoted at 42½, having declined ¼; U. S. 5-20s, 73.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—2 P. M.—Cotton continues quiet at the opening quotations.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LUXEMBOURG TREATY.

EXPECTED RATIFICATION OF THE ACTION OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, May 11.—The articles of treaty of settlement of the Luxembourg question, drafted by the representatives of the great powers assembled in the Peace Congress in this city, have been engrossed in proper diplomatic form, and it is expected, indeed it may be said is certain, that this important international State paper will be duly signed and ratified to-day.

THE WAR ASPECT.

FRANCE, GERMANY, AND RUSSIA STILL ARMING—VICTORIA TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT FOR PEACE—AN ENGLISH PLAN OF DISARMAMENT AND A GENERAL CONGRESS, ETC.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, May 11.—Notwithstanding the apparently highly satisfactory issue of the Peace Congress held in this city, and the pleasing solution of the Luxembourg question by treaty arrangement, fears are entertained and generally expressed that war has been merely postponed by the work of the diplomatists.

Preparations for war are still actively carried on in France, Germany, Russia, and Greece.

It is said to-day that, before the final closing and dissolution of the Peace Congress, a proposal is likely to be addressed by England to all the powers inclined to belligerent action, in which Queen Victoria will recommend and urge a general disarmament. Should the English proposal be entertained, a congress of all the great powers will possibly assemble here in order to secure its formal adoption and execution according to a uniform plan. Should the proposal be made, even by the Queen of Great Britain, it is not likely to result in a success in attaining the object contemplated—the maintenance of peace.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN GREECE—MILITARY CONSCRIPTION AND LARGE INCREASE OF THE ARMY—WAR VESSELS ORDERED IN THE UNITED STATES.

ATHENS, May 11.—The fourth military conscription ordered during the present year has been put in force, and results in giving an increase of thirty thousand men to the Greek army. The condition of the navy and actual strength of the kingdom at sea engage also the serious consideration of the Government. Seven new war vessels have just been ordered in the United States and England. Large enrolments of seamen have been contemplated for some time past, and are now in process of completion.

PRUSSIA.

DEATH OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 11.—The Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, more familiarly known as Governor Wright, United States Minister to the Court of Prussia, did in this city at 8 o'clock this morning, of dropsy.

Mr. Wright had been ailing severely for some months past, and laid at the point of death a few days since. He rallied, however, for a short time, and was regarded as approaching a convalescence which would permit his removal to the waters of Carlsruhe. He commenced to sink last night, and expired this morning.

Mr. Wright was, I believe, very acceptable, both personally and in his official capacity, to the King of Prussia and his Cabinet.

WAR OR PEACE?

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE KING—THE UNION OF NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY.

The opening of the Prussian Diet for an extraordinry session took place in Berlin, April 29, in the White Hall. About two hundred and fifty members were present. In the diplomatic box were the representatives of England, Russia, the Hanse Towns, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Saxony. The court box was unoccupied. King William was accompanied by the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Albrecht, Prince Alexander, and Prince George of Prussia, Prince Augustus of Wurtemburg, and Duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. His Majesty, who was received with cheers on entering the hall, delivered the following speech from the throne:—

Illustrious, Noble, and Honorable Gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet:—A constitution of the North Germany Confederation, by which the united and vigorous development of the nation appears secured, has issued from the deliberations of the Parliament, to which the Prussian people sent its representatives in conformity with the law approved by you. I have summoned you around my throne to submit this constitution to your decision. The task of national unity, which the Government commenced with your co-operation, is now to be concluded by your assent. Upon this basis the protection of federal territory, the care of common rights and of the prosperity of the people, will henceforth be guaranteed by the collective population of Northern Germany and their governments in firm community.

By the introduction of the Federal Constitution the privileges of the representatives of individual States will be subject to unavoidable restrictions in all those departments which will be in future subordinate to the general development. But the people itself will not have to forfeit any of the rights it has hitherto possessed. It will merely transfer their maintenance to its representatives in the more extended commonwealth.

The consent of the freely elected deputies of the entire people will still be requisite to every law in the North German Confederation. Provision has been made by the Federal Constitution in all respects that those rights, the exercise of which the various representations abandon in favor of the new community of States, shall be transferred in the same extent to the general Parliament.

The secure foundation of national independence, power, and prosperity shall go hand in hand with the development of German rights and constitutional institutions. My Government entertains the assurance that both Houses of the Diet, correctly appreciating the urgent national necessity of speedily settling the task before us, will readily afford their assistance to its completion.

Gentlemen, the newly-formed Confederation at present only incudes the States of North Germany, but an intimate national community will always unite them with the South German States. The firm relations my Government concluded for offensive and defensive purposes with those States as early as last autumn will have to be transferred to the enlarged North German Commonwealth by special treaties.

The vivid consciousness of the South German Governments and populations of the dangers of German dissension, and the necessity of firm national union, which constantly finds more decided expression throughout the whole of Germany, will assist to hasten the solution of that important task. The united strength of the nation will be entitled and be competent to guarantee to Germany the blessings of peace and effectual protection of her rights and her interests. With this assurance my Government will devote itself to averting any interruption to European peace by every means compatible with the honor and the interest of the Fatherland. The German people, however strong its unity, will be able calmly to face the vicissitudes of the future, if you, gentlemen, will aid in completing the great work of national union with that patriotism which has always been displayed in Prussia in serious times.

There was frequent applause during the delivery of the speech. At its conclusion Herr von Forkenbeck called for cheers for the King, who then quitted the hall. Count Bismark then declared the Diet open. A sitting of both Houses takes place to-day.

A council of the Prussian Ministers, under the Presidency of the King, met in Berlin April 29. The Crown Prince and the members of the military and civil cabinets were present. A court dinner was subsequently given in honor of the birthday of the Czar of Russia.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Herr von Forkenbeck opened the session with three cheers for the King.

COUNT BISMARK'S PLAN.

Vienna (April 26) Correspondence London Times.

The enemies of Count Bismark, who are as numerous in Austria now as they were in Prussia and Germany a year ago, accuse that statesman of acting habitually on the Talleyrand maxim—that speech was given to man to enable him to disguise his real sentiments.

At all events it would be rash to place too much confidence in the sincerity of his utterances, but it is a positive fact that, on the 22d of last month, the King of Prussia's birthday, Count Bismark stated to one of the personages present at Berlin on the occasion, that he considered a war between Prussia and France to be unavoidable (*unausweichlich*). He said further, that, for his own part, he wished to postpone the war for another year, as the military organization of the newly annexed provinces was still deficient, and the armies of the South German States have not yet been reformed on the Prussian model. It was true that within a year the French would be armed with the Chassepot rifle, but that unless an army had been well drilled and accustomed to use a breech-loader, the new weapon would be found an inconvenience instead of an advantage, on account of the proneness of the men to waste their ammunition.

RECONSTRUCTION.

JUDGE KELLEY IN NEW ORLEANS.

HE ADDRESSES A GRAND MASS MEETING OF UNIONISTS IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE—TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—New York could hardly have made a finer display upon any loyal occasion than this lately Rebel city did last night at the mass meeting in Lafayette Square to hear Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, speak. Since the bloody riots of July, 1866, there was never such an assemblage in the streets. Fully ten thousand persons were present. They came in ward clubs by the hundreds and thousands from all quarters of the city, with flags, transparencies, and bands. The platform was decorated all round with United States flags, in silk and bunting, and lanterns hanging between them. The front was festooned with wreaths, intertwined with magnolia blossoms which filled the air with perfume. About four hundred persons occupied the platform, embracing many of the leading citizens and several ladies. Rockets and other fireworks in showers cleaved the sky, lit up by a calm Southern moon. The scene was grand in the extreme, and to those who remember the stormy condition of society here a year ago, it must have been witnessed with surprise and gratification. Mayor Heath introduced Judge Kelley in a highly patriotic speech.

Judge Kelley thanked them for the invitation tendered him by the Governor and Mayor, and rejoiced that he was at last able to visit New Orleans, and all other portions of his native land, for he, like themselves, was now free to carry his conscience and convictions whither he pleased as a citizen of the United States. He could now call all the country his home. The peculiar system of labor in the South had contracted her civilization. She had shut out friends who would delight to visit and sit with her citizens at their hearthstones. She had discouraged immigration, and refused access to the inventions in science and art of which the North availed itself.

The North had many great cities, two of them rivalling Paris and London in wealth and population, while their beautiful city, past which the waters of sixty thousand miles of rivers flow was the only great one in the South. He contrasted the railroads of the two sections, to the great advantage of the North in speed and cheapness, all of which was due to the isolation in which the South had been enclosed in order to preserve the divinity of slavery. When the decree of 1776 proclaimed that all men were born equal, the law was uttered that was to fashion the institutions of our people. They were ever true to that law; for they controlled the States at the time they framed the Constitution of the United States, and thus every free man, without regard to color, was a voter in every State save South Carolina. Referring to the fact that until Calhoun broached the heresy, in 1847, that slavery in the territories was not a subject of Congressional legislation, he traced the slavery agitation to the Kansas troubles, and he recalled the vote upon Yancey's motion in the Baltimore Convention of 1848, which was similar to that of Calhoun's in 1847, a vote of 246 nays to 36 yeas. What a change during the twelve succeeding years! After that vote the Democratic leaders of the North assured you that if you would strike for your supposed rights, they would stand by you on the battlefield. How were their pledges kept? The whole North gave you these soldiers, whose names are known—Gustavus W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell.

They gave you besides what the little girl proposed to give the missionary cause, their prayers, and then they went round to their neighbors and swore they never prayed for you. Still the million of graves filled by the best and bravest of both sections are chargeable to the South for submitting the question to the arbitrament of war. He had seen a letter from Franklin Pierce declaring if you seceded there would be no war, or that if there was it would be co-extensive with the country, and that blood would flow in every village, town and city of the North and West. How were his pledges kept? In what city of the North did blood flow? Between the citizens of which Northern States was there armed collision, and from which of the Northern States did men swarm to swell the ranks of your armies? So far, history will held the North, especially the Democratic party there, responsible for opening the way to rebellion. It had kept the mass of her people in profound and degrading ignorance. The laws of each State prohibited by penal statute the education of the slave population. This was inevitable. Intelligence and culture are incompatible with slavery; the planting States to go to Indiana, Illinois, and other agricultural and grazing States in the North. He continued:—Do you reproach me and others of the North that we did not come in those days and lay these arguments before you? Ah, my friends, you forget the terrible despotism that you established over yourselves. You raised the cry of Abolitionists against Northern men, and with threats and bloodhounds pursued them to death. You treated the difference of opinion as the most heinous of crimes; but I come not to bandy crimination or recrimination with you. There is ample room for that between you and the leaders of the Democratic party of the North, but for myself and the Republican party, I may say, shake not your gory locks at us, for you cannot say we did it. Happily these things belong to the past. In all this broad land no man owns his brother man. You men of color, citizens of Louisiana, who wear the livery of Africa's burnished sun, give thanks unto God that He has turned and overturned until the humblest among you stands erect in majesty of freemanhood, the equal of your fellow man before the laws of your country as you are before the beneficent Father of all. He guided the pen of Abraham Lincoln while writing the proclamation of emancipation, and they who enacted the Civil Rights bill, and the Military bill to secure the enforcement of its provisions, went reverently to Him for counsel, and recognized His sovereign presence in their midst. My white fellow-citizens, let me say to you that you are charged with a duty grander than is often confided to a generation of men. You are to unite with those whom through life you have been taught to despise as an inferior race, in organizing a party in Louisiana in harmony with the great Republican party of the North.

As an evidence of the folly of endeavoring to cut themselves off from the national Government, he pointed to the ruined levees and the destruction spread over the land. The repairs of levees was a national question. Neither the people nor the State kept them in good order. One State made good levee laws, and others made bad ones. One State kept them in good order, others did not; and the neglect of one brought destruction on the whole. He pledged himself to use his influence in Congress to obtain an appropriation for the repair of levees, provided they carried out the Reconstruction law in good faith, and did justice to the negro. After a few remarks as to the certain prosperity of New Orleans, the speaker concluded thus:—Rest not your experiment upon the embodiment in constitution or law of abstract principles, but see to it that they are embodied practically. If you rise to the prompt accomplishment of this great work, the day of strife will have passed, and the American sword may be beaten into a ploughshare, and a nation that in its infancy put into the field and kept there for four years, during which the bloodiest and best contested battles of history were fought, armies each numbering more than a million men, need fear no foreign war. Let us, then, not grieve over the past, but, bating no jot of heart or hope, move onward in our great work, and the struggling millions of Europe will find encouragement in our labors, and innumerable posterity will rise to revere our country's flag, to hail those who fell martyrs in its maintenance and those who through the civil strife completed their work, blessed among men. (Long and continued applause.)

Resolutions were adopted charging Andrew Johnson with the responsibility of the July riots, favoring impeachment, and heartily endorsing the course of General Sheridan.

Rev. Mr. Conway made a stirring speech, and one of the largest and most orderly meetings ever held in New Orleans dispersed without the slightest confusion or disturbance, the clubs marching off past the Republican newspaper offices and St. Charles Hotel, where Judge Kelley is stopping, cheering lustily, and waving the United States flag. There were some thousands of negroes at the meeting, some of whom, when slavery was mentioned, cried out, "Give it to him hard! hit him again, Massa Kelley!"

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

HE IS MET AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., BY SOUTHERN SPEAKERS—VOTE OF THE NEGROES TAKEN AT THE CLOSE OF THE DEBATE—THEY DECLARE UNANIMOUSLY FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 12.—On the trip from Atlanta to Montgomery, on Friday, Senator Wilson had the opportunity of looking into the faces of white audiences. If not a relief to the sight, it was a pleasant variation. The trains stopped for two hours at West Point, on the Chattahoochee river, which has become historical as the place where the last engagement in the late war was fought. The earthworks were carried by General Wilson's cavalry after Lee's surrender.

When the presence of Senator Wilson became known the usual request for a speech was made and Mr. Wilson assented, for he rarely refuses such a request. He was conducted to a loft alternately used for cotton storing and travelling theatricals, and there he held forth for an hour to about two hundred whites and some dozen blacks. He was catechized somewhat about anti-negro laws and customs in the North. He admitted there were such, but promised reform. Nothing offensive was said or done on either side, and the threat of conditional confiscation was not hinted at.

ARRIVAL AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

On his arrival in Montgomery, accompanied by General Swayne, Military Commandant, he was escorted to the hotel by a procession of negroes, with music and torchlights.

Yesterday he addressed the people here from the eastern portico of the State House. The negroes were present in large numbers. The colored women seem as much interested in politics as the men, and always attend these meetings; so do the children, all the way up from babyhood. There were probably one hundred whites present. They came generally through curiosity to see and hear Wilson.

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

He said:—During the past two years, he said, the people of the loyal States, who poured out their money and the blood of their children like autumnal rains for the preservation of the life of the nation, menaced by a gigantic rebellion, had sought, not to humiliate, not to dishonor the people of the Rebel States who had fought for four years with a valor and persistency that commanded their respect, but to make secure the rights and privileges of the millions made free. Abraham Lincoln, the dearest name in the 19th century, in his immortal proclamation of emancipation, had pledged, before the nations of the earth and the God of heaven, the faith of the country that the liberties of these emancipated bondmen should be maintained by the authority of the Government of the United States. That pledge, made in a solemn moment of the country's history, registered by the recording angel, lived in the hearts of the loyal people of the Republic. They resolved, come what might to them, they would struggle on.

He trusted that Alabama would put her government in the hands of men who would build upon the policy adopted by Congress, and that she would send into the National councils men who would feel, speak, and vote with the men who had saved their country and made their country forever a free country. He did not speak merely as a partisan. He believed that patriotism required that the people of the States lately in rebellion should take their places with one or the other of the great National political organizations of the country, and that sectional and sectional objects and purposes, should disappear forever. The great Union Republican party, accepting the sublime creed of human equality, was the party of patriotism, of equal liberty, impartial justice, of education, of material intellect, and moral development. During the twelve years of its existence it had been the champion of a united republic. It had carried the flag and kept step to the music of the Union. It came into being to preserve the vast territories of the republic free, and made the whole country free. It had lifted the country up so high in power, in honor and [illegible] commanded the respect and admiration of the nations, and the lovers of republican liberty all over the globe were quoting and commending her example. Whatever might come, he had no doubt that the men who had carried the country through the last six years would hereafter for years to come control the policy and direct the councils of the republic. The men who had fought against the country to maintain slavery, and sympathized with those who fought against the country, could not expect hereafter to control the country they had struggled to destroy. The power of the Southern States had passed away with their ideas. The Government of the country was passing rapidly from the people of the Atlantic States, North and South, to the people west of the Alleghany mountains, who were radical radicals. He thought, however, that within two or three years those States lately in Rebellion would be the most radical states of the Union. The needs of States require many changes, and much radical legislation. There would be here a radical progressive party, and a reactionary that would linger among the recollections of the past. It required but little foresight to see that the progressive, radical, reformatory men of the late slave holding States would control the future. There were those who thought that the Government of the United States and the people of the North were imposing hard conditions upon these States.

He trusted in God that the people of all these States lately in rebellion would strive to bury the bitter memories of the past conflicts, enter upon a new system, turn their backs upon their fatal policies of the past, and move on in harmony with the people of the loyal States, and that the men of the North, and of the South, of the East and of the West, burying out of sight the prejudices and the passions engendered by the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, would hereafter stand shoulder to shoulder and contend only in generous rivalry for a united republic and for the equal rights and equal privileges, in name and in fact, of all the citizens of the United States, of every race. Patriotism, justice, and humanity will bless such efforts.

MR. CLANTON'S SPEECH.

Then J. H. Clanton, a prominent lawyer of this city, and formerly General in the Confederate army accepted the general challenge offered by Mr. Wilson. He said he came at the request of several colored men, but without preparation. Many of the things uttered by the Senator he admitted were true, but he had insinuated many things that were untrue. He (Clanton) had been always a friend to the black men; many of these around him knew him from his infancy, and knew that he had always befriended them. Had he gone into the war, as Mr. Wilson had intimated, for their slavery? No. He had told the Southern people that the day they seceded slavery was gone, but rebellion was freedom to the slave. He reminded them that he had during the war, in the theatre at Montgomery, advocated emancipation and the enlisting and arming of the slaves. The Senator from Massachusetts had told them they owed their liberty to the armies of the North; but that was untrue. Years after the commencement of the war President Lincoln had offered to the Confederate States that if they would come back into the Union slavery would never be disturbed in the States. Would the Senator deny that? He could not. If the Rebels had then gone back into the Union, as President Lincoln wanted them, the colored men of the South would be slaves to-day; they therefore did not owe their liberties to the Republicans or to the Rebels, but to God, the giver of all good and perfect gifts.

He was for the Union himself. He had followed the old flag from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and the saddest day of his life was when he had to turn against it. He always opposed secession, but afterwards joined his people, because he thought it was his duty to do so. But he had never fired a gun for the sake of slavery, and the Senator had never fired one against it.

He reviewed the history of slavery in this country, to prove that the English first, and the Yankees afterwards, were responsible for its establishment. He told them their true interests consisted in adhering to the white people in the communities where they lived. They would all have to live together and be buried together, and therefore he who would stir up political and other dissensions between them was the direct enemy of both races. He reminded them that the North was enacting a heavy tax on their industry—the cotton tax: and that in the Northern States, where their race had been free for generations, colored people were subjected to all sorts of political and social disabilities. Those politicians from the North were trying to deceive the colored people, and would desert them when the danger came, as they had done in New Orleans, where sixty blacks were killed by the mob. In conclusion, he urged them to vote for those men whom they knew to be honest, and who had proved themselves their friends, and not to be led astray by political adventurers from the North. (Shouts for the Union.)

The colored people heard Clanton with patience, but his arguments had evidently no effect upon them; they constantly broke out into shouts for the "Union."

MR. WILSON'S REPLY.

Then Senator Wilson replied to General Clanton, speaking for nearly another hour, recounting the various stages in the slavery agitation, and remarking in regard to each that he had never known the gentleman, Clanton, to take even the side of freedom.

These hits were much relished by the colored people, who laughed, cheered, and encouraged the speaker.

MR. FELDER'S SPEECH.

Then A. C. Felder, formerly a judge, and afterwards a colonel in the Confederate army, but who since voted in the Alabama Senate for the constitutional amendment, and who is thoroughly identified with the Union cause, got a chance of replying to Clanton, who had in the course of his speech indulged in a fling against him. He turned the laugh against Clanton by declaring that if Clanton had fought he was not fighting for slavery (for) he was certain that slavery was dead when he was. If Clanton was in favor of emancipation, why had he not emancipated his own slaves? He (Felder) had held on to his as long as he could, but the Federal Government had given them their freedom. There was nothing now for sensible men here to do but to conform to the new state of things and range themselves with the party of freedom. (Cheers.)

VOTE TAKEN AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

It was between 5 and 6 o'clock when the meeting commenced, but the sun had sunk in the West and the moon had been looking down on the scene for over two hours before General Swayne announced the meeting adjourned, first taking the sense of the colored people as to who were for and who against the Republican party. The responses showed that all were for it and none against.

The meeting then broke up with cheers for Wilson, Swayne, the Republican party, and the Union.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., May 12.—After service at the African church to-night the preacher spoke a few words of good advice to the congregation, urging them to refrain from all disorderly or riotous demonstrations. He closed by introducing Judge Underwood, who said General Schofield had told him to-day there was a possibility of a riot being made by the negroes to-morrow and that if there was he would plant cannot and sweep the street with grape shot. He urged them to be peaceful and quiet in their demeanor, and declared that they had gained their present position by good conduct, and could gain nothing by violence and insult. He had answered for them as his friends, and had assured the General that there would be no disturbance on their part. He introduced Mr. Horace Greeley.

Mr. Greeley said that he did not believe there was much fear of a riot, but if they assembled on the streets twenty at a place it would give occasion for interference with them, and if a telegram could be made that there had been a collision between the soldiers and the colored people, it would go all over the country, and hurt their brothers at some place where they were not so well protected as they are here. He had been spoken of as a friend of the colored people, but he was not their friend any more than he was the friend of every people that is oppressed—just as he had spoken for them when down-trodden, so at the close of the war he had spoken for the other side, lest they should be punished for things of which they were not guilty. When the wild cry of vengeance arose after the murder of our great President, he advised them to be as modest in their triumph as they had been patient in their suffering, promising that their reward would be great and lasting.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

A cable despatch of the 11th of May announces the death of Joseph A. Wright, United States Minister to Prussia. Minister Wright was a native of Pennsylvania. When a young man he emigrated to Indiana. He was elected to Congress from that State in 1843. He was elected Governor of Indiana in 1849, and continued to hold that position until 1857. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him Minister to Prussia, which position he held until the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. He returned to this country in 1861, and, acting with the war Democrats, was, in 1862, elected United States Senator from Indiana (in place of J. D. Bright), serving one session. In 1863, President Lincoln appointed him United States Commissioner to the Hamburg Exhibition. He was appointed Minister to Prussia for the second time, by President Johnson, in 1865, and continued to fill that position up to the time of his death.

Renomination of Hon. Horace Maynard.

ATHENS, Tenn., May 12.—Hon. Horace Maynard was to-day re-nominated for Congress by the Radical party of the Second District of this State. His election by a large majority is considered certain. The convention was large, enthusiastic, and harmonious. Among the speakers was Professor O. L. C. Hughes, a colored man, of Knoxville, who delivered a speech of great eloquence and power. He will prove a formidable rival of Frederick Douglass.

Canada—Death of the Last Provincial Baronet—Munitions of War.

MONTREAL, May 11.—Sir Hypolite La Fontaine, Bart., the last baronet of royal patent in Canada, died at his residence yesterday.

There were some reports circulated to-day of arms being collected on the frontier, at different points, the accuracy of which I will investigate.

Remains of Miss Goodenough Found.

TROY, N. Y., May 11.—The remains of a young lady, Addie Goodenough, who was supposed to have been murdered by her father some weeks since, at Brandon, Vermont, were found on Chittenden Mountain, about four miles from her home, on Thursday, by a couple of farmers, while mending a fence. The body was in good preservation. Miss Goodenough disappeared three months ago.

JEFF. DAVIS RELEASED.

BAIL, $100,000.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

RICHMOND, May 13.—Jeff. Davis was produced in Court this morning. Counsel for Government were not ready to proceed.

Mr. O'Conor moved that the prisoner be released on bail.

Judge Underwood said he would release the prisoner on one hundred thousand dollars bail. This sum was promptly pledged.

Hon. W. B. Reed said he would pledge $100,000 at once, in addition, if this bail was not acceptable.

Judge Underwood said the bail was entirely acceptable, and Mr. Davis was released and proceeded at once to the Spottswood House, to inform Mrs. Davis of his good fortune. W.

THE INJUNCTION CASES.

Supreme Court Dismisses Them for Want of Jurisdiction.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASAINGTON, May 13.—In the Supreme Court, at noon, the Chief Justice dismissed the Mississippi and Georgia injunction cases, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction.

The opinion of the Court will not therefore come up at the present term on the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Bill. MAC.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Stocks active; Chicago and Rock Island, 88½; Reading, 103½; Canton, 43; Erie, 63; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 67½; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central, 114; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 65; Hudson River, 99; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106¼; new issue, 107½; Ten-forties, 99¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; all others, 105¾. Sterling Exchange, 109¼@110½. Money, 5 per cent. Gold, 135½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Pierce—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

THE MAGILTON HOMICIDE.

On Friday last, the day George W. Winnemore was convicted of killing Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, his counsel moved for a new trial.

This morning Mr. Kilgore filed the following reasons:—

Commonwealth vs. George W. Winnemore. And now, May 13, 1867, the said defendant, by H. R. Warriner and D. G. Kilgore, his counsel, move the Court for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, and files the following reasons in support of the motion:

1. Because the defendant was forced to trial without an opportunity being granted him to procure the attendance of witnesses necessary for his defense, and who were not within reach of the process of the Court.

2. Because the indictment of the Grand Inquest was found against the defendant without notice to him, and without any opportunity to challenge the array of Grand Jurors for cause.

3. Because the Court erred in overruling the challenge for cause made on behalf of the defendant against James Harnel, one of the panel of jurors called and accepted by the Commonwealth.

4. Because the Court erred in admitting the testimony of Adam Magilton, who was objected to by the defendant, on the ground of want of religious belief.

5. Because the verdict is against the law.

6. Because the verdict is against the evidence, and the weight of the evidence.

7. Because the insanity of the prisoner was of such a nature, even during the progress of the trial, as to prevent proper consultations with him by his counsel on matters needful for his defense.

8. After discovered evidence.

Saturday, the 28th of May, was fixed by the Court to hear the argument.

THE LEIS HOMICIDE.

The case of George Leis, who is charged with killing George Eller, on the 26th of February last, in the Court House, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, was fixed for to-day. Lewis C. Cassidy, Gustavus Remak, and Charles Mann, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendant.

The morning session of the Court was occupied in obtaining a jury. Eleven jurors had been obtained when our report closed. The venire was exhausted, and a special one ordered, returnable this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The business of the May term of this Court was begun in the old Quarter Sessions room this morning, his Honor Judge Brewster presiding. Considerable time was taken up in hearing applications for exemption from service on the jury. The defaulting jurors were fined $100 each.

James Kelly pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. He went into a wholesale dry goods store in Market street, above Fifth, and stole several pieces of calico. He was detected not far from the store with the goods under his arm. Detective Levy testified that the man was a professional sneak-thief.

Charles W. Wilbam and William Degrote pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of tobacco, valued at $200, belonging to William Frishmuth. They entered Mr. Frishmuth's store, at Broad and Wallace streets, at night, and stole the tobacco.

Joseph White pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of silver cups, shawls, and clothing, valued at $37, the property of Salina Rosenberg.

Edward Peacock and Charles Arnolds pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of ten brass plates, belonging to George Shephard. They were stolen from the wharf at night.

Edward Peacock pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a boat valued at $30, the property of George Shepherd. The boat was lying in the wharf in Mr. Shepherd's custody for repairs, and this man Peacock stole it at night.

Charles Mothern pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a wagon valued at $150, the property of Samuel Hany. He broke into Mr. Hany's stable at 4 o'clock on the morning of April 22, and made off with the vehicle.

John Simpson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing, books, etc. He broke into the house No. 625 Willow street, on the night of May 1, and completely sacked the lower rooms.

Frederick Dry pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of goods. He was porter of the house No. 238 South Second street, and took advantage of this position to commit the larceny.

Charles Muthart pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a horse and set of harness, valued at $300.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud:—Mary B. Conway vs. Sophronia C. Snow. An action to recover a balance on a sale of the good-will and fixtures of a saloon. The defense alleged that no balance was due, the whole transaction having been wound up at the time of sale. Verdict for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Samuel Salisbury vs. James H. Tull. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $294 75.

John E. Fox & Co. vs. Stephen T. Gondon. Ball for the stay of execution of C. A. & A. M. Seltzer. A feigned issue. Verdict for plaintiff, $507 06.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—The Orphans' Court argument list was before this Court to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 13, 1867.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in steady demand. June 7·30s sold at 105¾; and August 7·30s at 106¾, no change; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 109 for 1862 5-20s; and 107¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 101¾@102, a slight decline; and old do. at 97, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51 89-100@51¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27, a slight decline; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 62¼ for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 58¼ for Lehigh Valley; 13 for Catawissa common; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; 29 for Elmira common; and 40 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 13; and Spruce and Pine at 28. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 198 was bid for Seventh National; 163 for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 88 for Western; 42 for Consolidation; 57 for Commonwealth; 60½ for Union; and 115 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 20¼, a decline of ¼, and preferred do. at 30¼@30¾, a decline of ¼; 52½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135¾; 11 A. M. 135½; 12 M., 135¾; 1 P. M., 135¾, a decline of ¼ on the closing price on Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

2 sh Cam & Am	136¾		

FIRST BOARD.

$700 U S 7-30s, Aug	106¼	$720 All Consp	75
$1000 City 6s, New	102	20 sh Sch N stk	20¾
$400 do. New	101⅞	10 sh Sch N Pf	30¾
$1000 do. New	102	9 do.	30¾
$500 do. New	101⅞	98 sh Penna R	52¾
$800 do. muni	102	100 sh Reading	51¾
$1700 do. Gas	97	100 do.	51¾
$200 do.	97	300 sh Pres Coal a5wn	13
$1000 C & A 6s, '80	89½	100 sh Hest'vle	13
$1000 do. m 6s, '89	94	3 sh Leh V scr	35½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; do. 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 105¾@105¾; do., 1865, 106¾@106¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106¼@106¾; do., June, 105¾@105¾; do., July, 105¾@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119½; do., July, 1864, 118¼@118¾; do., Aug. 1864, 118@118¼; do., October, 1864, 117@117½; do., December, 1864, 116@116¼; do., May, 1865, 114; do., Aug., 1865, 113; do., September, 1865, 112½; October, 1865, 111¾. Gold, 135¼@135½. Silver, 129@131.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 135½; U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¼@111½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 105¾@105¾; do., 1865, 106¾@106¾; do. new, 107¼@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106½; do., 2d series, 105¾@105¾; 3d series, 105¾@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13¾; August, 1865, 12¼; September, 1865, 12¼; October, 1865, 12¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 13.—Bark—There is very little here, and No. 1 Quercitron is in moderate demand at $42 ₱ ton.

The Flour Market is quiet to-day, there being no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at $9·20@10; extras at $10·50@11·25; Northwestern extra family at $13@14·65; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@15; California at $16·50@17; St. Louis at $17@17·50. Rye Flour is held at $9. No transactions were reported in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is in fair request; small sales of Pennsylvania red at $3·10@3·30. Rye is scarce and in moderate demand; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·75. Corn—There is less inquiry for the article, and under heavy receipts prices declined 2 cents ₱ bushel; sales of 6000 bushels of yellow at $1·26 afloat. Oats are dull and lower; sales of 1000 bushels at 78@80c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

Phil

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Word "Chivalry."

From the Tribune.

It is wonderful how a portion of the world permits itself to be made a fool of by words. "Southern chivalry" is a phase which came into fashion long ago, and it has been repeated such an incalculable number of times in so many speeches, sermons, and songs, and so persisted in and insisted upon by so many slaveholding orators, and authors, and editors, that among a few worthy but undiscerning people it passes for the expression of some real but occult, mysterious, and indefinite virtue peculiar to the inhabitants of the region south of Mason and Dixon's line. The idea is pretty much defunct, but they will play still with the ghost of it in the Richmond papers. So the other day the irrepressible Pollard, who has long done the sentimental and the savage for the South, left the care of his Richmond *Examiner* to other hands, and went down to Lynchburg to lecture. What was his subject? What a juvenile question! Why his subject was "The Chivalry of the South"—how could it by any conceivable possibility have been anything else? Mr. Pollard was cocked and primed in all possible ways—he had his inspiration in his stomach and his manuscript in his pocket, but just as he was ready to go off, so to speak, or to go on, if that be the proper phrase, there came a stern order from Gen. Wilcox that Mr. Pollard was not to open his mouth save for deglutitional purposes—or, to put it plainly, that Mr. Pollard was not to lecture on "The Chivalry of the South." As a true knight-errant, it was his duty, plain enough to every reader of Froissart, then and there to have challenged Gen. Wilcox to mortal combat, in a forty-foot ring, with squires, and a Queen of Beauty, and heralds in embroidered coats, and banners, and battle-axes, and lances, and all other things appertaining to a regular tournament. He should have sounded a defiance, and have cried, "Wilcox, thou craven Northern knight, I hate thee," while Wilcox should have answered, "Pollard, thou knight of the quill, and peerless proprietor of the inkstand, come on!" Then both should have saluted the charming Queen, the Dulcinea of the occasion, and then both should have gone at it like men, or fiends, or what you will, hacking and slitting, and chopping, and piercing, until one said, "Hold, enough!" After which the victor should have again saluted the Queen, while she, on her part, should have given him the price of his valor—a pair of embroidered slippers, or some such trumpery. This would have been delicious. This would have been in keeping. This would have made South or North to crow for joy. This would have been "chivalry!" Instead of which, Pollard merely packed his portmanteau, took a drink, swore a little, and went back to Richmond and to his ink-pots!

We would not be hard upon an imagination, nor angry with a harmless conceit. But, none the less, we must say, upon the authority of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke, that "chivalry" is as dead as a door-nail, dead as Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and that at the present prices of specie, a Field of the Cloth of Gold for Sir Pollard to prance in would be ridiculously impossible. All the old romance that was left went out with the incoming of cotton-spinning and newspapers. The Southern people may thank their fortunate stars that there is nothing the least like it left in Lynchburg or anywhere else. With all its advantages, it was not nearly so pleasant in fact as it appears in the pages of Monstrellet or Comines; but, good or bad, it is gone A. D. 1867, scared away by locomotive-whistles and needle-guns. The assumption of any peculiar bravery, valor, strength, courage, refinement, courtesy, honor, gallantry, civility, or generosity, by Mr. Pollard or his compeers, would afford excellent food for a comic journal, if our comic journals were not all as dead as "chivalry." Meanwhile, the prattle about it, leading to assumption, self-delusion, and foolish vanity, does a great deal of harm, and against this, we suppose, General Wilcox meant to guard.

Party Reasons for Public Acts.

From the Times.

Some of the supporters of Mr. Sumner's plan for forcing negro suffrage on the Northern States, rest their advocacy on the low ground of partisan expediency. Unless we misunderstand the Philadelphia *North American*, it urges the measure as essential to the continuance of the Republican party in power. That the continued ascendancy of this party is, in the judgment of our contemporary, necessary for the peace and prosperity of the country, is a consideration which does not affect the argument. The fact remains, that what is propounded as a measure of justice derives most of the support it receives from those who deem it available as a means of achieving party success. The Washington *Chronicle* does not disguise the secret of its love. "Were all the negroes at the North voters," it says, "and should they may be made such by the power of the Republican party, there is no question but that we would carry every Northern State, including Maryland and Delaware, by overwhelming majorities." "The truth is," the same journal further declares, "the Republican party would sweep the Union from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Now, the perpetual maintenance of Republican supremacy might be a very good thing for the country, and perhaps partisan journalism fulfils its idea of duty when it recommends everything likely to secure the result, without pausing to balance constitutional scruples. But we may be permitted to doubt the propriety and prudence of the proceeding. Constitutional changes depend for their justification upon general as distinguished from partisan merits. They are proper when the interests of the country require them, and only then. What will be thought, however, of a scheme for destroying the rights of States, and subjecting them in all things to the dictation of Congress, simply that a certain party may be enabled to keep its hold of the offices? What of a policy which would render State Government a nullity, not under the inspiration of a blind but honest philanthropy or patriotism, but solely in order that a party might be strengthened?

These questions afford no scope for argument. To propound them is to insure the condemnation of the policy by which they are suggested. That is wrong altogether. It exalts party above country, and makes the behests of party leaders a higher law than the Constitution, and a power more potent than rights which the Constitution recognizes. It is, moreover, injurious to the cause it is intended to serve. The only sound method of strengthening the Republican party, and prolonging its tenure of power, is that which would identify it with the material welfare and the sectional harmony of the country; and this involves obedience to the Constitution, and respect for the rights of States, rather than the ultra-radical contempt for both.

Virginia.

From the Tribune.

An attempt to unite the newly enfranchised voters of Virginia in a common organization, under a common platform of equal rights with those white citizens who opposed secession so long as they could, and are to-day hearty supporters of the reconstruction policy of Congress, is stoutly resisted by the Rev. J. W. Hunnicutt & Co. The *Anti-Slavery Standard* has a letter from a certain Colonel C. E. Moss, denouncing the movement, as follows:—

"That such a convention will be holden, and an attempt made to resurrect the Whig party in Virginia, is morally certain. I was informed by a prominent man favorable to such a course that they were advised to do so by prominent Republican members of Congress. I believe he stated the truth, and that the Republican Congressional Committee are engaged in such a work all over the Union. In no other way can the fact be explained that nearly all the matter published and circulated by that Committee in the South is tariff speeches and documents, attempting to prove that none but Whigs are favorable to the Union. The truth is, that committee is more anxious to reorganize the old, timid, compromising Whig party, with its obsolete tariffs, corrupt national banks, and other insane follies, than it is to reorganize the recently rebellious States on a radical basis.

"The effect of such a course in Virginia is likely to make three parties in the next election. The radicals, composed of the outspoken white Union men and the colored vote, are determined never to breathe the breath of life into the old time-serving and intriguing Whig party. They prefer bold men to cowards; and, if a choice must be had between ancient parties, they would choose the old Democratic party, under the lead of Robert E. Lee and the outspoken Rebel chiefs. To give you an idea of the feeling of the colored men respecting John Minor Botts and men of his style of thought, I will give you an extract from a speech by the Rev. Nicholas Richmond (colored), of Delaware, last week:—

"'All who were for the Union before the war were for the Union as it was. Who will say they are for the Union as it is?' 'In speaking of Union men, he would call attention to one John Minor Botts, who has turned like a weathercock on a housetop.' He would suffer his right arm to be cut off before he would vote for him.'

"Such is the language used by the leading colored men respecting John Minor Botts, Governor Pierpont, and the men the New York *Tribune* asks the Republicans to accept as leaders. The Republicans of Virginia will never organize under the lead of such men, no matter how eloquently the *Tribune* and the Northern Republican leaders may beg them to do so. Radicals or Rebels will rule the South in the future. True Union men prefer the old Rebel Democracy to the old, faint-hearted Rebel Whig party. The old Rebel Democrat is a bold man, and will accept the logic of his position. The old Rebel Whig is a timid man, given to intrigue and treachery, and can never be trusted anywhere. It would be better to-day for the nation, for the radicals, and friends of freedom, to restore the old Democratic party to power than to resurrect the old Whig party."

—Wendell Phillips, in a leader of the *Standard*, entitled "Guide-Boards," urges essentially the same ideas, as follows:—

"National self-respect, security from such knavishness in office hereafter, and the safe use of Executive patronage for the next two years, demand the removal of Johnson. Whoever leaves a stone unturned to effect the removal of Johnson and the condign punishment of Jefferson Davis is doing all that in him lies to encourage and render easy another rebellion; and the blood shed in it will rest on his conscience. Amid the general joy over our victory, we are forgetting moral distinctions and personal responsibilities. No one now wishes to bear hard on the sinners in times past; but it may be necessary to refer to them in order to point the moral of present times. The Clay and Webster Whigs, and the church members of the New York *Observer* and American Tract Society class, are guilty, above all others, for the blood shed in this war. It is their selfish party spirit, their sectarian and Christian narrowness and infidelity, which have robbed the widow of her husband, the mother of her son, and loaded the industry of the land with cruel and bitter taxes. Although God's thunderbolts have humbled them into silence, and possibly converted some of them into repentance, that does not change the facts of history nor blot out the foul record of their previous guilt.

"In the same sense, we wish to put on record our affirmation that the trimmers and hucksters of to-day, the universal amnesty men, the blotters out of all moral distinctions, who counsel a new order of things in which knaves and honest men shall stand just equal; all these milk-and-water statesmen are to be reminded that this is not a game of jackstraws, but a war—and when the next Lee thinks of breaking his hundred oaths, and the next Davis thinks of another Andersonville, they—the sugared go-betweens—are furnishing the incipient traitors with motives to go forward by letting them look back and see that the Lee and the Davis of our day not only went unhung, but in some sense honored, for their villany.

"We are to remember that the fate of the colored race hangs yet in the balance. For this generation, at least, their welfare or their cruel oppression will be decided by the election of 1868. Put Grant, either of the Shermans, Fessenden, or any huckstering Senator, into the White House, and half of the men who gave their lives in the long five years' march to Richmond will have died in vain.

"WENDELL PHILLIPS."

—Mr. Phillips seems afraid that he may, in one Presidential contest, find himself acting and voting with a majority of the American people. We do not perceive the slightest danger of it.

The Poor South and Its Doctors.

From the Herald.

The poor South! It is in a very sick, unhappy, and perplexed condition. It is the victim of too much treatment—too many prescriptions, purges, blisters, and vomits. Self-constituted doctors, quacks, and unskilful practitioners in numbers are pursuing a course more likely to kill than cure. It is in a similar condition to New York, with its corrupt and unscrupulous city government and politicians, with its over-officious and arbitrary police authorities, and with all sorts of political schemes and corrupt jobs with a view to rule and fleece the citizens. Power, party, and the spoils, and not the public interests, are the objects in view.

Our correspondents in the South, and the Southern press, give us a picture of the mischief which such political doctors as Wilson and Kelley are doing in their voluntary and unacceptable labors, as well as the bad effects of the unskilful and injurious treatment of the Southerners by some of the military authorities. Although the object of Senator Wilson and Mr. Kelley in their mission to the South may be only to win the negro vote for the purpose of strengthening their party—and we are not disposed to impute any other—there is no doubt that they are doing a great deal of harm. One of our correspondents in Virginia says: "Senator Wilson's visit, whether considered in regard to the freedmen or the whites, has had an exceedingly bad effect. It has, perhaps despite the Senator's intention, forced forward a dangerous topic. Confiscation has become the word of the hour. This is at the bottom of all thought; and let the subject be what it may, discussion cannot go to any depth in any circle without touching or stirring this troublesome and permanent thought of the Southern mind—this political cuttlefish that only moves to darken all the waters. Mr. Wilson has used this terrible word confiscation over and over again to intimidate the whites and to encourage the blacks. True, he has promised the Southerners restoration to representation in Congress if they behave well; but he has done so with such conditions and under such threats that these people have become alarmed. Submitting everywhere, with but few individual exceptions, to the will and laws of Congress, with a determination to carry out fully the Reconstruction acts, and with an earnest desire to be good and peaceable citizens, they begin to fear that their fate is uncertain in the hands of a party that seeks only to perpetuate its power at any cost. Mr. Wilson has told them that confiscation and continued exclusion from political privileges and restoration would follow any hardships to the negroes, those tender pets of the radicals. Now, the Southern whites know very well that if it should suit the purpose of the radical party to keep them excluded and to confiscate their lands, it would be easy enough to trump up cases of hardship, or to seize upon a few cases that may arise and that are incidental in every community. There are cases of hardship and cruelty in New York, in Boston, and everywhere, as there may be in the South, in spite of the general good feeling and good disposition of the mass of the people. The Southerners, knowing, then, how easy it is to seize upon and use such cases for political purposes, naturally feel alarmed and insecure under the threats held over them.

But the evil does not rest here; for the negroes, ignorant as they are, know what confiscation means. They expect the lands will be given to them, according to the radical agrarian programme of Wendell Phillips. They see they are the favored race, and that the whites are treated harshly and with distrust. They begin to think they have a right to the lands of the South, and that their Northern radical friends will give the lands to them. The fearful consequence of all this must be that one race will be arrayed against the other; the farmers and planters will be discouraged to cultivate or improve their property; the negroes will not work for their employers, and a magnificent and productive country will become, like San Domingo and Jamaica, uncultivated and desolate. We shall lose the valuable productions of the South; our burdens will be greatly increased by the prolonged political and social disorganization of the South, and through its inability to bear its portion of taxation. The Southerners will be unable to pay their debts to the North, no one will invest money in that section, commerce will decline and bankruptcy follow. In fact, we might expect to see inaugurated the horrors of civil war—of a war of races like that which occurred in St. Domingo. The threatened riot in Richmond on Thursday last is but a premonitory symptom of what may take place, and ought to be an impressive warning. When the materials for a general conflagration are prepared, a little spark will set all in a blaze. This is not an overdrawn picture, fearful as it is, as every thoughtful, unbiased person must acknowledge. Such are the results to which the disorganizing and destructive harangues of Wilson, Kelley, and other radicals now in the South are leading us.

Another disturbing element in the South is seen and felt in the conduct of some of the military commanders. These gentlemen seem to have misunderstood the nature of their duties. They act as if the country was still in a state of war and the South under martial law. They do not understand that they are placed in command simply as a police power, to preserve order and to see that the Reconstruction acts be not obstructed in execution, and for no other purpose. The acts of Congress have nothing in them to warrant arbitrary doings. Besides, the war being ended and the South not being under martial law, the people have the constitutional right of a free press and freedom of speech and action so long as they do not break the peace. The South was not placed, and ought not to be placed, under the government of despotic military satraps. All these things are wrong, dangerous, and destructive to the principles of our Government. They create despair in the Southern mind, and paralyze all the good efforts and energies of the people. If the military commanders do not understand their duties better, General Grant or the War Department should instruct them.

We do not believe the people of the North wish to be vindictive or to oppress the Southerners. We believe they only want security for the future and the early restoration of the South. The Constitutional amendment and the Reconstruction acts of Congress will bring that. They have no sympathy with disorganizers and agitators, though these be Senators, members of Congress, or military commanders. At least, whatever may be the feeling towards the Southerners, our own welfare, our commercial interests, the peace and unity of the country, the preservation of the principles of the Government, and relief from the heavy burdens of taxation, all demand that the South should work out its early restoration as prescribed by Congress, uninterrupted by Northern agitators or military despotism.

The Democratic Party and the Supreme Court.

From the World.

In a posthumous work, by the late Martin Van Buren, on "Political Parties in the United States," just published, there is the amplest recital and discussion anywhere to be found of the attitude of the Democratic party towards the Federal Supreme Court, and the true relations of that tribunal to the other departments of the Government. The reconstruction cases lately argued and now pending, render this one of the most interesting topics of the time. The appearance of Mr. Van Buren's book in the interval between the argument and the decision is an accidental coincidence, which will attract more attention to his views than they would have received if their publication had been less opportune. The great importance of the subject in President Van Buren's estimation, is attested by the fact that he devotes to it three long chapters, which together occupy more than a hundred pages, or about one-fourth of the volume. That these ample chapters were written while Chief Justice Taney was still on the bench and Mr. Buchanan President, shows that they had no intended reference to the present great controversy, to which they happen to be so pertinent.

Why should Mr. Van Buren have dilated on this subject to such seemingly disproportionate length? He does not himself explain; but the *suite* and tissue of the discussion, especially in the last of the three chapters, afford an easy clue to his motives. He saw that the Democratic party of that day was getting loose from its old moorings, and beginning to accord to the Supreme Court an ascendancy in the Government, which the party and all its most trusted leaders had, up to that time, consistently reprobated as a dangerous political heresy. Chief Justice Taney (and President Buchanan too, although he earlier deserted) had been educated a high-toned Federalist; and when, in the full maturity of his age and faculties, he joined the Democratic party, he brought with him, and never recanted, the views of the old Federal party respecting the powers of the Supreme Court. This Court, while he presided over it, consisted mostly of Democratic judges, and the party thought it a good thing to administer to the lips of its opponents their own favorite chalice. Hence the Democratic party, ten or twelve years ago, was coming to acquiesce in a doctrine which it had theretofore constantly denounced as anti-republican, and dangerous to liberty. It was doubtless because Mr. Van Buren thought this departure from the old Democratic landmarks boded infinite mischief in the future, that he recited so fully, argued so strenuously, and made this particular discussion so prominent a feature of his book.

The ascendancy of the Supreme Court over the other departments of the Government was not an early doctrine even of the Federalists. They considered it as weak in comparison with the other two departments, and relied upon *them* to give effect to their anti-republican views. Distrust of the people was the key to the politics of Hamilton, the great Federal leader; confidence in the people, to the politics of Jefferson. Hamilton was accordingly in favor of a President and Senate for life, instead of the frequent elections by which they are kept under the control of the popular will. It was only when the Federal party was disastrously beaten in the Presidential election of 1800, that its leaders undertook to make the Supreme Court the grand pivot of the Government. The Judges then were all Federalists, and as they had a life tenure, and were thus independent of the popular will, the great Federal statesmen thought that they could still carry out their policy by maintaining the supremacy of that department of the Government. Accordingly, at the last session before Mr. Jefferson's inauguration (Congress being still Federal), the inferior courts were remodelled and reorganized by a great multiplication of judges, whose appointment crowded so closed upon the expiring hour of Mr. Adams' administration, that they were called, in the heated controversy that immediately arose, Mr. Adams' "midnight judges." John Marshall, a statesman and lawyer of prodigious force of intellect, and a staunch, vigorous Federalist, then Secretary of State, was appointed Chief Justice. That great and revered magistrate was too fresh from party politics to have at once acquired a judicial turn of mind, and, in pursuance of the new Federal policy, he brought himself and his Court into immediate collision with the Executive. A Washington justice of the peace, named Marbury, had been appointed by Mr. Adams, confirmed, commissioned, and the commission left in the Secretary of State's office for Mr. Madison, the new Secretary, to deliver. Madison, by Jefferson's direction, refused to deliver it. Marbury sued for a *mandamus* in the Supreme Court. Madison, by Jefferson's direction, made no answer, and took no notice of the proceedings, treating both Marbury and the Court with silent contempt. Chief Justice Marshall thereupon delivered a most elaborate and lengthy opinion, terminating in the judgment that Marbury had applied for relief to the wrong tribunal, or, in other words, that the Supreme Court, as an appellate tribunal, had not original jurisdiction. As an awarder of justice to parties, this was all the Court need have shown. The question of jurisdiction being the first in order, it ought to have been first considered. But the Chief justice, instead of deciding that the Court had no jurisdiction, and so dismissing the case, inverted the natural order of discussion, and first considered the right of Marbury to his commission, which he affirmed, and afterwards the authority of that Court to procure it for him, which he denied. By this artifice of inversion, the whole case was discussed on its merits, nowithstanding the acknowledged want of jurisdiction; disussed and determined for no other conceivable purpose than to instruct the new-modelled inferior courts how they ought to decide it when it should come before them. But the *mandamus* was never applied for in an inferior court. The unexpected courage and decision manifested by Jefferson caused the Federalists to see that he would maintain the independence of the Executive, and that in such a collision the Judiciary would be powerless. Moreover, Congress, no longer Federal, might, by repealing certain sections of the Judiciary act, and modifying others, so cripple the Court by limiting its jurisdiction as to render it impotent for the further uses the Federalists wished to make of it.

Thus the Democratic party, under its first great leader, met this new pretension of the Supreme Court at the frontier; and the Democratic party from that time forward was deeply indoctrinated with the idea that the Court was established to decide suits between litigants, and not to give law to the other departments of the Government. According to the Democratic idea, there cannot be a more dangerous doctrine than that the Constitution is what the Supreme Court may, from time to time, declare it to be; that the will of a body of men whom the people cannot control is absolute. Jefferson's writings, down to the last year of his life, abound in protests against this unrepublican doctrine and exposures of its absurdity. The same question was again made prominent by the discussions growing out of President Jackson's celebrated veto of the United States Bank. The Supreme Court had decided the bank to be constitutional. General Jackson vetoed it, because in his opinion it was not. His open disregard of the judgment of the Court led to much invective by the great Whig leaders and lawyers; but neither he nor the party swerved a hair from their position. Judge White, a Senator from Tennesee, and then a warm supporter of General Jackson, followed Mr. Webster in the debate, and his exposition was always referred to by the President as correctly expressing his own views. The following extract exhibits the tenor of his argument:—

"The honorable Senator argues that the Constitution has constituted the Supreme Court a tribunal to decide great Constitutional questions such as this; and that when they have done so the question is put at rest, and every other department of the Government must acquiesce. This doctrine I deny. The Constitution vests 'the judicial power in a Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.' Whenever a suit is commenced and prosecuted in the courts of the United States, of which they have jurisdiction, and such suit is decided by the Supreme Court—as that is the court of last resort—its decision is final and conclusive between the parties. But as an authority, it does not bind either the Congress or the President of the United States. If either of these coordinate departments is afterwards called upon to perform an official act, and conscientiously believes the performance of that act will be a violation of the Constitution, they are not bound to perform it, but, on the contrary, are as much at liberty to decline acting as if no decision had been made. * * * * If different interpretations are put upon the Constitution by the different departments, the people is the tribunal to settle the dispute. Each of the departments is the agent of the people, doing their business according to the powers conferred; and where there is a disagreement as to the extent of these powers, the people themselves, through the ballot-box, must settle it."

Mr. Van Buren, who quotes and gives prominence to this extract, says of it:—"This is the true view of the Constitution. It is that which was taken by those who framed and adopted it, and by the founders of the Democratic party. It is one which was universally acquiesced in at the formation of the Government, and for some time thereafter." We have no space to reproduce even a summary of Mr. Van Buren's reasoning on this subject; nor should we otherwise deem it necessary, our point of view being historical. The following remark will suffice to show both the nature of his opinions and the strength of conviction with which he held them:—"The deeper the subject is looked into," he says, "the more apparent to all *bona fide* searchers for truth will become the fallacy of the principle which claims for the Supreme Court a controlling authority over the other departments in respect to constitutional questions."

Circumstances are becoming propitious for the reassertion by the Democratic party of its time-honored faith on this subject, with all the old vigor and emphasis. The advanced age of the conservative judges renders it probable that none of them will be left by the time we have a Senate which would confirm a Democratic appointment. If we admit now, to serve a temporary and unattainable purpose, that the Supreme Court has an absolute ascendancy in the Government, the Republicans will be very likely to take us at our word when we have driven them from the other departments, and when the Supreme Court, which the people cannot reach, becomes the last citadel of their strength. For our part, we regard it as fortunate that a transient question has made it the interest of the Republican party to fling over the old Federal doctrine, as they are thereby estopped form reviving the claim when the judiciary is the only department of the Government left them.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 16 wsm3m

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
5 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 15amthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 26 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1]

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY:
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted as high as market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers [12 2m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, E. Bowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 1 3m

NEW STATE LOAN.
Past due Loans of the State of Pennsylvania, with the accrued interest thereon, taken in payment for the New State Loan of Pennsylvania.
Amounts to suit purchasers, without charge.
For sale by
J. E. RIDGWAY,
BANKER,
5 2 12t NO. 37 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND.—This institution was incorporated in the year 1816, and is therefore one of the oldest and most reliable saving funds in the country. From 1838 until the present time the Society have occupied the building No. 386 Walnut street, which is now entirely too small and inconvenient for the great growth and continued prosperity of the institution. Thirty-one years ago it had but seven thousand depositors; they now number twenty-two thousand, and the market value of their surplus is not less than $750,000. In order that accommodation can be had for the increased business of the Society, Caleb Cope, Esq., has, we understand, concluded the purchase of the Randall property, at the southwest corner of Walnut street and Washington square, and the adjoining property of Edward Waln, Esq., making, together, 51 feet on Walnut street by 175 feet in depth, and on this will be erected a building more commodious and suited to the wants of the Society.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—To-morrow (Tuesday) evening, the anniversary of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and of the Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will occur at Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch. Addresses from Governor Geary, Mayor McMichael, Judges Brewster and Pierce, and the Rev. Mr. Conklin are expected, and promise to be of a very interesting nature, together with the recitations, dialogues, songs, hymns, etc., by the children of the two Homes, which will allow the audience to witness their proficiency in the various studies.

A CASE OF ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Saturday Louis F. Caron, acting paying teller of the Sixth National Bank of this city, was arrested at the instance of the officers of that institution, on the charge of having embezzled funds belonging to the bank. Caron was taken before Alderman Dougherty, who held him in $10,000 bail to answer the charge. The amount of the alleged defalcation is about $4000, for which the bank is amply secured.

ANOTHER CUTTING CASE.—Charles Hicks (colored) received a dangerous cut on the arm, late on Saturday night, from a razor in the hands of another colored man. The two were in a dance-house in St. Mary street at the time the difficulty occurred. The wounded man was taken to the hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a deranged woman, named Ellen Anderson, residing at No. 1010 Poplar street, jumped from the second-story window of her residence, and injured herself severely.

THE RETURN GAME between the Quaker City and the Geary Base Ball Clubs will be played this afternoon at Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—During the present week the bills announce that the proceeds of the performances held at this theatre will be added to the fund for the relief of destitute people in the South. Miss Julia Daly, for the first time in many years, has effected an engagement in her native city, and will appear in a round of her most popular characters, supported by the entire *corps dramatique* of the theatre. The bills also inform us that $300 worth of useful and ornamental articles will be given away *per capita*. We presume that the attraction will be sufficient, independent of the charitable object, to fill the house every night.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The present week will be signalized by the production of Dion Boucicault's admired dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," entitled *Jeanie Deans*. This play is entirely new to Philadelphia, and will be produced with fine scenery and a splendid cast, embracing the names of Miss Susan Denin, Miss Annie Graham, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. S. K. Chester, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot, Mr. J. B. Roberts, and all the company favorites. The scenery has all been painted by Witham, the well-known scenic artist of this establishment, from models executed for him in London. *Jeanie Deans* is produced under direct authorization of the distinguished dramatist Dion Boucicault.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. Dan Bryant, the popular Irish comedian, will commence a brief engagement in two of his greatest assumptions, in the plays of *Handy Andy* and *The Irish Emigrant*. Mr. Bryant is just concluding a most successful professional tour through the United States, and his many admirers in Philadelphia will be pleased to greet him once more. He is now considered the best Irish comedian on the American stage.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. G. L. Fox has been re-engaged at this theatre, with his entire pantomime troupe, and will shortly produce several novelties in his line.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The usual variety performance will take place this evening, and several new stars have been added to the already brilliant galaxy.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—At Carncross & Dixey's, during the present week, several popular burlesques will be played every evening, in addition to the customary olio entertainment.

On dit that Mr. Robert Frazer has been engaged to produce shortly his beautiful little pantomime, entitled *The House that Jack Built*, at Barnum's Museum, New York city.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, will give his first *seance de magique* at Concert Hall, next Monday evening, 20th instant.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Arrangements are in progress to produce at this establishment the magnificent play of *Elizabeth, Queen of England*, with Mrs. General F. W. Lander in her great *role* of the "Virgin Queen." Rumor hath it that she will be supported by Mr. James H. Taylor, Mr. Maurice Neville Grossman, and other favorite actors.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.

An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES,
5 4 fmwlm Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

STEELES FAMOUS SHOW CARDS No. 718 MARKET ST.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
No. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 810 RACE STREET. 3 10 mwf

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 45	MOON RISES	2 19
SUN SETS	7 08	HIGH WATER	10 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 26
Atalanta	London	New York	April 27
Co Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	April 30
New York	Southampton	New York	April 30
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	May 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	May 1
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	May 1
Hibernia	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Java	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Hanse	Southampton	New York	May 7

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Union	New York	Bremen	May 16
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	May 18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	May 18
Wm. Penn	New York	London	May 21
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	May 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Fung Shuey	New York	Hong Kong	May 15
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 16
Juanita	Philada	New Orleans	May 18
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 18
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	May 18
Cornica	New York	Havana	May 16
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 20
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	May —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 30 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. On Saturday, 6 P. M., Cape Henlopen bearing W. SW., exchanged signals with steamship Tonawanda, hence for Savannah; below the Brandywine passed tug America, with a large ship in tow, bound out; above the Brandywine, 10 P. M., passed steamship Virginia, outward bound.

Barque Mary Edson, Ryder, 7 days from Sagua la Grande, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Prus. brig Emma Krey, Parow, 33 days from Liverpool, with salt to order.

Brig Caroline Eddy, Smith, 11 days from Sagua la Grande, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, 13 days from Matanzas, with molasses to A. Merino.

Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Steamer Susan, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Allen, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Hilma, Peterson, Queenstown, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, do.

Schr Edwin, Tuttle, Alexandria, do.

Schr Snowflake, Ross, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.

Schr Port Royal, Moore, Middletown, do.

Schr H. W. Moore, Crowell, Hallowell, do.

Schr B. R. Hull, Driscoll, Allyn's Point, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr A. Ryerson, Houghton, Portland, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.

Schr Trade Wind, Hoffmann, New Bedford, U.S. Quartermaster.

Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Fortress Monroe, do.

Schr Abby Pitman, Lombard, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr Bee, Hearne, Washington, Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr M. W. Marls, Somers, Pennsgrove, Captain.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Fenton, Washington, Captain.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str New York, Marshall, Washington, do.

Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, from Salem, in ballast to Sinnickson & Co.

Schr J. G. Atkins, Atkins, 2 days from Milton, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr T. P. McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. E. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Young America, Mitchell, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 11—8 A. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea yesterday morning:—Barque Hector, for Antwerp; brigs Camoridge, for St. John, M. B.; and Bloomer, for Halifax. Brig Herald, for Havana, and Ortolan, for Sombrero, went to sea last evening. Brig Roska, for Danisic, went to sea 9th inst. There is a clipper ship at anchor at the Brown, bound to Philadelphia. Wind W.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Mr. John R. Price, pilot, from Delaware Breakwater, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, and reports the following vessels as having gone to sea on the afternoon of the 10th inst.:—Brigs Solitario, for Belfast, Ire.; Idelia, for Cardenas; Cheviot, for Matanzas; and Delopea, for Antwerp; and about twenty schrs. Ship Rattler, from Palermo, passed in at 4 P. M. 10th inst., upward bound.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 7th instant.

Steamship Delaware, Thompson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Boston 11th inst.

Barque Zuima, Hewitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 27th ult.

Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, for New York, at Sagua 26th ult.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 2d inst.

Brig Manzanilla, Magune, hence for Brunswick, at New York 11th inst.

Brigs H. Houston, French, and J. F. Carney, Carney, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 3d inst.

Schr Nicola, Kellar, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Schr Triumph, Chester, hence, at New Bedford 10th instant.

Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, for Philadelphia, cleared at Newburyport 9th inst.

Schrs Naiad Queen, Chase; E. Barnes, Clifford; and R. Borden, Borden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 10th inst.

Schr R. E. Tay, Baker, from Windsor, N. S. for Philadelphia, at Portland 8th inst.

Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, hence, at Sagua 26th ultimo.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at New London 8th inst.

Schr Orion, Hadwin, from Fall River for Seaconnet and Philadelphia, at Newport 8th inst.

Schr Flora A. Sawyer, Reed, from Dighton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 8th inst.

Schr Goddess, hence, at Belfast 2d inst.

Schr J. B. Bleecker, Eldred, hence for Bingham, sailed from Stonington 10th inst.

Schr Free Wind, Frisbee, hence for Salem, at Newport 8th inst., and sailed again on the 10th.

Schrs S. L. Crocker, Presby, and J. P. Ross, Ball, hence for Taunton; A. H. Brown, Burse, do for Providence; Dirigo, Baker, do, for Boston, at New York 11th inst.

Schrs A. Haley, Haley; J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; M. Haley, Haley; H. A. Wicks, Hickman; D. S. Siner, Huntley; H. A. Stephenson, Cordery; T. Lake, Adams; F. K. Shaw, Shaw; Sallie B. Bateman; R. W. Tull; Robinson; M and L. Reed, Steelman; E. B. Gorham, Smith; J. B. Austin, Davis; J. B. Clayton, Clayton; E. H. Naylor, Somers; S. Price, Stevens; A. Bartlett, Bartlett; M. V. Cook, Falkenburg; P. Boice, Boice; R. Peterson, English; M. D. Ireland, Cranmer; and C. P. Stickney, Garwood, hence, at Boston 10th inst.

Schr David G. Boyd, Tilley, hence, at Portsmouth 8th inst.

Steamer Chester, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 11th inst.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and life; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 2, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
F. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Pinted Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thaft

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22 3 JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6 No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [3 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1867, the Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage; and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1867, Trains will leave as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty-first and Market streets, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:25, and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 17 HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:00 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 7:20 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 A. M.

Leave New York at 5 P. M., arrive at Erie 4:05 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5:00 P. M., arrive at New York 3:15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10:25 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

H. W. WYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie 1 1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, A. Q. M., consisting in part of—

30 four-horse Army Wagons.
6 two-horse Army Wagons,
6 spring Army Wagons.
10 four-horse Scavenger Army Wagons.
10 Carts.
36 two-horse Ambulances.
115 sets Wheel Harness.
66 sets Lead Harness.
57 sets wheel Ambulance Harness.
57 Lead Harness.
153 McClellan Saddles.
251 Wagon Saddles.
141 B. S. Wagon Whips.
234 Halter Chains.
313 Buckets.
927 Gum Buckets.
291 Wagon Bridles.
66 Saddle Bags.
200 Saddle Blankets.
34 Office Desks.
23 Office Tables.
219 Office Coal Stoves.
26 Office Wood Stoves.
25 Portable Forges.
164 Smith's Forges.
3 Cooking Ranges, with fixtures.
10 Bath Tubs.
56 Doors.
15 Wheelbarrows.
Tools—Carpenter's, Saddler's, Blacksmith's, Tinner's.
345 yards Cocoa Matting.
1010 pounds assorted Rope.
4000 pounds Scrap Iron.
5000 pounds old Horse Shoes.
191 Window Sashes.

And a large lot of other articles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will remove their goods within ten days from day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 9 11t] Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

HORSES AND MULES A AUCTION.—

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at Eastern Branch Corral, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster,

30 HORSES AND 5 MULES,

good for farming purposes.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Animals will be sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
5 9 5t Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.—

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 27, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore (Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore), on THURSDAY, May 16, 1867, 12 M., the light draft side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches; and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned upon application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Brevet Major-General,
5 9 6t ANDREON THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 18 S. Charles st.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

COLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 20 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree. "Last Rose Summer." "Cromwell and Family." "Romeo and Juliet." "Star of Bethlehem." are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
May 9, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 16, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, properly packed, and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

6 bottles Arnica.
3800 feet American Glass, first quality, 1200 10x12, 300 12x18, 200 12x20, 600 14x20, 200 16x18, 800 16x20, 200 17x20, 200 18x20, 100 18x22.
200 feet American Glass, second quality, 100 14x18, 100 16x18.
50 sides Bridle Leather, "Oak tanned, 10 lbs. per side when finished."
2 dozen Brushes, Marking, "plain."
2 dozen Brushes, Marking, "round."
6 dozen Brushes, Whitewash, "large."
2½ dozen Butts, Wrought, 2½ inch, "narrow."
50 pounds Castile Soap.
3 dozen Chamois Skins.
100 pounds Cotton Mop.
300 pounds Cotton Waste.
25 dozen Corn Brooms, "Gale's."
200 pounds Chrome Green in Oil—20 1, 40 2, and 20 5 pound cans.
50 pounds Chrome Yellow, "Dry."
100 pounds Chrome Yellow in Oil—10 1, 20 2, and 10 5 pound cans.
6 dozen Curry Combs.
6 dozen Drawer Locks, "2 Tumbler."
5 quires Emery Cloth, No. ½.
1 keg Flooring Brads, 8d.
5 kegs Finishing Nails, 1 keg 5d., 2 kegs 6d., 2 kegs 8d.
18 dozen papers Finishing Nails, 6 dozen ¾ in., 6 dozen 1 in., 6 dozen 1½ in.
1 Garden Scythe, "Darling's," without Snathe.
2 Garden Rakes, "Wooden."
6 pounds Ground Ginger.
1 Hack Saw.
6 Hack Saw Blades.
2 gross Hand Saw Files, 4½ inches.
6 dozen Hand Scrubs.
1000 pounds Harness Leather, "Oak tanned, 15 pounds per side when finished."
6 dozen Horse Brushes.
6 bottles Horse Liniment.
2 Hickory Baskets, with handles, "2 bushel."
12 sections Hose Gum, Couplings attached, 2 inch with 6 Extra Couplings.
25 sections Hose Gum, Couplings attached, 1¼ inch with 6 Extra Couplings.
30 sections Hose Gum, Couplings attached, 1 inch with 24 Extra Couplings.
30 pounds Irish Glue.
6 dozen Locks, Till, Double Tumbler for Desks.
5 gallons Lard Oil, "Best."
40 gallons Linseed Oil, "Boiled."
18,500 pounds Nails Cut 2500 12d., 8000 10d., 5500 8d, 2500 6d.
100 pounds Ochre Yellow, "French in Oil."
6 dozen Padlocks—2 dozen 2-inch, 3 dozen 3-inch, and 1 dozen 5-inch extra.
1 dozen Paint Brushes, 8° Clintons.
1 Paving Hammer, Bricklayers'.
500 pounds Putty in 10-pound cans.
1 Ratchet.
500 pounds Red Lead, in Oil, in 25-pound cans.
50 pounds Sal Soda.
8 dozen Sash Rollers, Plate 1 inch wide on face.
1 dozen Sash Tools, No. 9, "Clintons."
35 gross Screws, 10 gross ¾ inch, No. 7, 20 gross 1 inch, No. 8, 5 gross 1½ inch, No. 10.
200 pounds Scrubbing Soap.
10 pounds Soap Stone "Packing," 5 pounds ⅝ inch, 5 pounds ¾ inch.
1 Scythe Stone.
12 Sponges, common "Large."
100 pounds Sponge, Mediterranean, "common."
2 Trowels, bricklayer's.
90 gallons Turpentine.
10 gallons Turpentine Copal Varnish, furniture
50 pounds Twine, Cotton.
100 pounds Umber, Burnt in Oil, 10 1, 20 2, and 10 5 pound Cans.
200 pounds Umber, Raw in Oil, 20 1, 40 2, and 20 5 pound Cans.

All of the above named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each propos

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1867.

Increased Production Necessary.

We cannot expect the financial condition of the country to become much improved until after we shall have harvested an abundant crop. So long as those great staples of living, flour and meat, remain at their present prices, it will be impossible to make any very decided reduction in the cost of productions generally. Labor will continue high so long as the prices of living remain high.

We observe that the present high price of flour is sometimes ascribed to the work of speculators. Such an explanation is unsatisfactory. No speculation could have run the price up to its present figures, and held it there in the face of a plentiful supply. The fact is, the wheat crop last year was a very small one, much below the average, and it found the country comparatively empty. Old stocks had all been used up, and the new supply fell upon a bare market. In truth, we have not had a full crop since the close of the war. The spring of 1865 found a million and a half of the active, working population of this country removed from production and engaged in war. The disbanding of the armies did not occur early enough that year to make any sensible difference in the production of the year. Last year we ought to have felt the effect of the addition of the soldiers to the producing population, and should have done so had not other causes interfered to prevent a full crop. We are, therefore, suffering at the present time from an absolute scarcity, and we shall not be relieved until an abundant harvest restores the equilibrium. Fortunately, everything indicates that the wheat crop this year will prove to be a large one. The high prices which have prevailed cannot but have stimulated the cultivation of a broader area than usual of that staple, and unless climatic conditions prove unfavorable, a large crop must be the result.

The corn-planting season is now at its height all over the North. We trust that farmers, everywhere, will heed the advice to plant "one acre more." We shall need all that can grow out of the ground. The country is drained dry of grain, so that a very large production will be required to fill the void. It used to be said that the State of Illinois alone could raise corn enough to supply the whole Union. We hope her people will make the effort this year. And we trust that farmers all over the country will make extra efforts to increase the production of the staples of life. By so doing, they will not only be likely to put money in their own pockets, but they will also help to relieve the country at large from an embarrassing and dangerous situation.

Conservative Progress.

One good effect of holding up a high mark, politically, is that you thereby tend to bring your opponents up to it. They may condemn your position as extreme, and possibly it may be so; but if ably maintained, it will bring them so much the nearer to the truth. The demand so long and so ably made by Garrison and Phillips and their compeers, for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, tended to bring the whole country up to the point of excluding slavery from the Territories.

If we look over the country now, we shall find the general tone of public sentiment in all parties rising unmistakably towards those doctrines of real republicanism which have been so terribly discarded in the actual practice of the past, and which have been usually stigmatized as the vagaries of mere theorists. As an instance of this, we quote a few words from the published card of Colonel A. E. Garret, declining to be a candidate for the conservative nomination for Congress in the Tennessee Third District. At the same time he says:—

"My interest and zeal in the success of the great and fundamental principles of American liberty, for which the conservative party of the country is struggling, are not and will not be abated under any circumstances. Universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, without regard to race or color, now and forever, are the principles which I have inscribed on my political banner; and I shall bear the same through the coming years of our State and National history, if life and strength be given me, as in the late dark night of our civil troubles I sought with honesty and fidelity to uphold the starry banner of freedom and national unity."

Colonel Garret is a little fast in intimating that "impartial suffrage, without regard to race or color," is *just yet* one of the fundamental "principles" for which the conservative party is struggling, but we doubt not that the stress of circumstances will soon force the party to occupy that position. It is only a question of time, and of a not very long time, at that.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

We suppose the question, whether or not Jeff. Davis is to be tried for treason, will soon be settled. We do not attach much importance to the matter either way. The most that his trial could do, would be to obtain a judicial decision upon the character of our late war. There is no question of fact in the case at all. The verdicts of a thousand juries would not change the fact of Davis' participation and leadership in the late war against the United States. Nor would a judicial decision, as to whether that fact constituted the crime of treason, be of much practical consequence. A revolution, such as we have just passed through, is not likely to occur again in this country; and if causes of sufficient strength to develop another one should ever manifest themselves, no decisions of courts will stand in their way.

That the so-called Confederate Government acquired a *de facto* existence cannot be denied. That the war passed beyond the limits of a mere insurrection is indisputable. Whether those who participated in it shall now be punished, and the extent and character of the punishment, are rather matters of political policy than of criminal jurisprudence.

"Senator" Perry's Advice.

The South yet have a few Ephraims who are joined to their idols. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, writes a letter, of which the following extracts indicate the character:—

"There is no danger of confiscation by Congress. The members of that body may not be superior to the negro in honesty, but they have not the same motive to vote a division of the lands. They will get none of them. A man is not so likely to rob or steal for another as for himself. But is it not better to be robbed and plundered by Congress than by a convention of South Carolina? As wicked as Congress is, the members may have some regard for the opinion of the world. They may, too, have some apprehension of agrarianism at home.

"Congress has left it discretionary with the people of South Carolina whether to call a convention or not. They have ordered a registration of voters and an election, and authorized every one to indorse on his ticket, 'Convention,' or 'No Convention.' Therefore, let every man who is not disfranchised, as he values his life, and honor, and property, and the peace of society, go forward and register his name, and then vote at the election, indorsing on his ticket 'No Convention.' In this way alone can we maintain our honor, preserve the peace of society, prevent black suffrage, and a division of lands among the negroes."

We do not fear the result of Mr. Perry's advice, as, if the State is reconstructed, that delectable patriot will lose his chance of being Senator, which position the Provisional Legislature has elected him to. Such disinterestedness will receive proper appreciation.

News Indeed!—The New York *Times* makes good the oft-repeated assertion that we must go abroad to hear news of what is being done at home. That enterprising sheet, finding reliable intelligence rather scarce, and determined to give its readers something to talk about, publishes the following editorial paragraph:—

"Prominent Pennsylvanians are said to be canvassing their project of having the State publish in Philadelphia an enormous newspaper—something on a scale hitherto unheard of in the world of journalism. It is to be about three times as large as any newspaper now published in this country, and is to be furnished gratuitously to every in the State. It is supposed that 400,000 persons can be found outside the State who will subscribe for it at $12 a year, and an income of over eight millions of dollars is expected from advertising. The annual expenses of the paper are set down at about twelve millions, and on this basis the enterprise is expected to yield a net revenue of nearly a million and a half to the State. This is certainly a very imposing programme. It has always been found much easier to establish newspapers *on paper* than in actual fact, and we presume the same thing will hold true of this Brobdignagian enterprise. The project of publishing newspapers as missionary undertakings, though still pursued in various quarters, has never been found to be very successful, either in a pecuniary sense or as a means of converting the world to any specific opinion. A newspaper is influential just in proportion as it responds to a distinct and conscious want in the reader's mind. Beyond that, it neither carries conviction nor commands attention. If Pennsylvania could suppress or exclude all other newspapers by a protective tariff, she might once this projected journal into a fair circulation, but that she will scarcely succeed in doing."

Observe the wording of this intelligence. "Prominent Pennsylvanians," who, as Dickins says, "shall be nameless," are "said to be canvassing the project." The information, therefore, on which our contemporary bases his startling item is a rumor that somebody is thinking of something. If it is true, as the *Times* says, that "a newspaper is influential just in proportion as it responds to a distinct and conscious want in the reader's mind," we must infer that the *Times* has extremely little influence, or else there are more minds with "distinct" desires to be gratified than we had supposed. We safely affirm that such an idea as that stated has never been rationally considered by any two sane "Pennsylvanians," "prominent" or otherwise, for the space of time aptly denominated a "jiffy."

Eight Hours in New York.—The Governor of New York has signed the bill passed by the Legislature declaring eight hours a legal day's work. The history of the movement in the Empire State is disgraceful to both political parties. Utterly ignoring the consequences of such a step, each has been persistently trying to outvie the other in its toadyism to popular prejudice. Each has been accusing the other of opposing the law, and each striving to get it adopted by any mean device which would enable them to claim it as a party triumph. Some sensible man, however, has done the entire population of New York a service by getting a simple little proviso inserted, that the act shall apply only to such employments as are not founded on any specific contract. The law as amended was passed almost unanimously. Thanks, however, to that provision, it will have no effect. The only consequence will be that each employer will have an agreement with his employés, that they shall work for ten hours, which of course takes them outside of the action of the bill. It is unjust and ridiculous for the workingmen to expect to get paid ten hours' wages for eight hours' work; while, if they get but eight hours' wages for eight hours' work (as they agree to do in Missouri) they will soon find that the more earnest and industrious of the laborers will work for ten hours to get the additional wages, leaving only the lazy and incompetent to be affected by the new rule. It will be entirely inoperative, and tend only to injure those who can least afford to have a decrease of means.

Mr. Minister Wright is Dead.—We mentioned the principal events of his life a few days since. His decease leaves vacant the Ministership to Prussia, which, happening during the recess of the Senate, can be filled by the President. It is not improbable that Mr. Cowan will get it. His longings to be Envoy to Austria having been in vain, he will take the next nearest, and seek to be sent to Berlin.

The Kentucky Election.

Returns indicate the election of eight Democrats and one Republican to Congress. We sincerely regret the loss of Mr. McKee, in the Ninth District. He was one of the ablest and boldest champions of the Republican party, and was sacrificed for his devotion to the cause of liberty. The delegation stands the same as it did in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The Two Murderers of the Zook brothers have been arrested by General Gillem at Vicksburg. It will be remembered that the Zooks were mere boys, who went with their money to buy a plantation at the request of these men arrested. They were found murdered and their partners disappeared. By order of the Legislature, Governor Geary offered a reward for their arrest. We hope summary justice will be meted out to these butchers.

DIVIDENDS.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
5 7 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
5 7 6t WILLIAM McDOWELL, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, and payable on demand.
5 7 6t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes
5 7 6t W. L. SCHAEFFER, Cashier.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CAMDEN, N. J. April 26, 1867. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.
4 27 15t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

MRS. F. W. LANDER

IN HER GREAT ROLE OF

"ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,"

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11, 1867.

Mrs. F. W. Lander—Dear Madame:—Observing with regret, the termination of your unavoidably limited engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre where you have achieved such signal and triumphant success in the *role* of "Elizabeth," we trust that you may be induced, at the earliest possible moment, to return to Philadelphia, and appear for a season at the Academy of Music (the scene of the recent triumph of Ristori in the same part), in your splendid impersonation of this great character.

Trusting that you may arrange so to do, we most heartily tender you this invitation, in testimony of our esteem for you as a lady, and our high regard for you as an artiste, as well as our profound admiration for your womanly devotion to our sick and wounded soldiers in the army hospitals during your sojourn in the Department of the South.

Hoping to receive a favorable response, believe us,

Very truly, yours,

George G. Meade,	Morton McMichael,
George H. Boker,	Joseph W. Drexel,
Benjamin H. Brewster,	Lewis C. Cassidy,
Fairman Rogers,	Charles G. Leland,
Hendrick B. Wright,	J. E. Kingsley,
John B. Budd,	Richard Vaux,
D. W. O'Brien,	Frederick Graff,
J. W. Cake,	C. M. Bomelsler,
Joseph F. Tobias,	Henry R. Bingham,
George R. Morehouse,	David Webster,
I. G. Wildman,	J. R. Claghorn,
James C. Hand,	F. T. Sully Darley,
William V. McKean,	William Camac,
William H. Welsh,	Benjamin Orne,
Charles Duffy,	Charles Sharpe,
William E. Elder,	General S. M. Zulick,
Henry Carson,	J. J. Mattin,
C. N. Schofield,	W. H. Oakford,
Robert M. Hooper,	Charles O'Neil,
S. Decatur Smith,	J. G. Rosengarten,
A. P. Woodruff,	William H. Brown,
John D. Watson,	H. S. Humphrey,
Gibson Peacock,	George J. Gross,
H. C. Bisley,	S. V. Fotterall,
E. J. Mathews,	Capt. C. McKibben, Jr.,
E. Langton,	Charles W. Brooke,
R. M. Greiner,	J. M. Robb,
Charles E. Vinton,	P. Salom,
W. M. Campbell,	William Cochran,
William Greiner,	J. P. Steiner,
William W. Bates	W. Cart,
W. Carter,	C. W. Spofford,

Charles E. Warburton.

MRS. LANDER'S REPLY.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL, }
PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1867. }

Gentlemen:—I thank you very earnestly for the invitation given in your note of to-day, and especially for the kind and cordial terms in which it is expressed. It commands my grateful acceptance, and with great pleasure I name Tuesday, the 21st instant, for the commencement of a season of six nights at the Academy of Music. And, allow me to add, that I shall engage the best available talent of Philadelphia and New York to aid me in meeting the expectations of the public which your invitation and generous endorsement will awaken.

Very respectfully,
JEAN M. LANDER.

To Major-General George G. Meade, Hon Morton McMichael, George H. Boker, Joseph W. Drexel, and others.

Early announcement will be made of the cast, and due notice given of the commencement of the sale of tickets. 5 13

JOHN B. GOUGH

WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT LECTURE,

"HABIT,"

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls.

Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S Bookstore, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, and at the door of the Academy on Monday evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. 5 10 3t

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

"Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 3 25trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.
The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN will be held in the UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 30 o'clock. Unusually interesting exercises will take place by the children, and addresses are expected to be delivered by his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania; Mayor McMichael, Colonel McFarland, Superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans; Rev. Mr. Conklin, Rev. Mr. Hutter, and Judge Peirce. Rev. James Neal will preside. 5 13 2t

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION.—The regular monthly meeting of the *Women's Branch* will be held at their rooms, No. 711 SANSOM Street, on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
It Mrs. RICHARD P. WHITE, Secretary.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—Annual Meeting at the Society's Building, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 4 P. M. 5 11 2t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.
They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.
Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.
Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 186
Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.
5 3 1t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
An Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 21, at 4 P. M., at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, for election of Directors and other purposes. Legal notice is hereby given.
5 8 11t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 233 South THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, May 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. when an election will be held for five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
It* T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Old Sores, Scrofulous Affections, and Glandular Swellings.—In all indolent ulcerations, where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates the absorbents to a renewed effort, and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills, by purifying the blood, considerably expedite the operation.
Sold by all Druggists. 5 13 mfsm4t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw1

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
8 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

BAUCH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUCH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4 4 6m w 3rp Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 8 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

CALEB PEIRCE,
NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES.
SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.
WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.
WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
4 29 mths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lemoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfm4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers ! !

HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
4 '61m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
3 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3ms NO. 18 NORTH WATER

SPANISH OLIVES.
THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
3 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES
Also, opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special Inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf8p2m

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 5 8 wfmrp

W.H. DESKS, 11TH
GROVE, OFFICE TABLES, 4TH ST.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN
PHILADELPHIA.
1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867
8 pounds daily, 60 cents per week.
12 " " 75 cents per week.
16 " " 90 cents per week.
40 " " 25 cents per day.
20 " " $1·05 per week.
Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.
CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., } Proprietors.
[3 13 mwfim

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Subscription Books for this laudable enterprise opened at the Office,
NO. 1226 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, MAY 13, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
The public are respectfully requested to attend, examine the property for disposition among subscribers,
It J. D. HOFFMAN, Sec

ASSEMBLY BUILDIN
MYSTERY TRIUMPHANT.
Second week of
THE LUBIN BROTHERS
in their
WONDERFUL CONJURATI
The beautiful ANTHROPOGLOSSI
cal LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY,
EVERY NIGHT AND WEDNES
SATURDAY AFTERNOO
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats,
MATINEES,
Adults, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—The Academy on Thursday evening will probably contain the most brilliant audience that has been assembled there for several years. The tickets have been in quick demand for many days, and now fashionable people are glad to secure seats in the Family Circle, coupon tickets having been issued for the whole house, to which the uniform admission is One Dollar. Mr. Wolfsohn is assisted by M'me Gazzaniga, Mr. Habelman, Mr. Kopta, an unrivalled violinist, the chorus of the Mendelssohn Society, numbering three hundred voices, and a large and efficient orchestra.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, U. S. S.—A SUBSTANTIAL TESTIMONIAL.—Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, is a native of Salem, in that State, where he was born on the 12th of February, 1816. His only opportunities for acquiring an education were such as the village school afforded; and even this was not always available, as a considerable portion of his youth was passed as a clerk in his father's store. In 1840, however, he had become so well known that he was elected a member of the State Legislature. From 1842 to 1844 he served as Clerk to the House of Assembly, and during the latter year was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1846 Mr. Cattell removed to Philadelphia, where he resided until 1856, when he again changed his residence to New Jersey. On settling in Philadelphia he established the commission and forwarding business which is still carried on by the firm of A. G. Cattell & Co., No. 26 North Delaware avenue. He also became a Director in the Mechanics' Bank, and subsequently President of the Corn Exchange Bank, which owes its existence to his efforts, and is still presided over by him. From 1850 to 1854, Mr. Cattell served as a member of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and after his removal to New Jersey continued to take an active part in politics. During the war he was zealous and untiring in his efforts in behalf of the national cause, freely giving both time and money towards recruiting and fitting out the celebrated Corn Exchange Regiment. After an exciting and protracted contest, he was in September last elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the ousting of the Hon. John P. Stockton. Senator Cattell entered upon the discharge of his new duties at once, and before the close of the first session had worked his way into the front ranks of our national legislators. He was especially instrumental in securing the passage through the Senate of the bill accepting League Island as an iron-clad naval depot, laboring side by side with Senators Grimes, of Iowa, and Hendricks, of Indiana, while the two representatives of Pennsylvania sat listlessly in their seats.

In return for the substantial services thus rendered Philadelphia, several of our leading citizens, without regard to party lines, are about presenting to Senator Cattell a fitting token of their appreciation. It consists of a complete service, in sterling solid silver, valued at $6000. The service embraces a large salver, two waiters, a coffee urn, tea and water pot, sugar bowl, oyster bowl, cream pitcher, slop bowl, two butter dishes, two castors, napkin rings, dessert spoons, teaspoons, mustard and salt spoons, knives, forks, fish knife, fruit knife, etc., all inclosed in a beautiful velvet-lined case of walnut. The principal pieces are ornamented with a neat Roman border, while the covers and handles of the urn and bowls are set off with female heads in frosted silver. The salver weighs 200 ounces, and is alone worth $900. It contains the following inscription:—"Testimonial of esteem and respect to Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, from a few of his friends. May 14, 1867." The box is accompanied by a handsome scroll, enclosed in a silver case. This scroll contains, in the most beautiful and finished chirography, the names of the contributors to the testimonial together with a view of League Island, with the monitors riding at anchor, and a scene on the river front of the city. The service was completed on Saturday, at the manufactory of Mr. George Sharp, No. 414 Locust street, in this city, and embracing, as it undoubtedly does, the finest specimen of silverware ever produced in this country, will long remain a substantial token of the skill of Philadelphia silversmiths. On Saturday afternoon the entire service was taken to the residence of Joseph W. Bullock, Esq., No. 1822 Arch street, where it was the centre of attraction to large numbers of our citizens during the course of the evening and this morning. To-morrow morning it will be removed to Senator Cattell's residence, at Merchantsville, N. J. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Committee on Presentation—consisting of Messrs. Samuel T. Candy, Joseph W. Bullock, Dell Noblit, Henry C. Howell, John F. Gross, C. J. Hoffman, and Edwin H. Fitler—together with the contributors, and a number of invited guests, will proceed to Merchantsville to make the presentation.

MORE SHOOTING AND A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—A little after 9 o'clock on Saturday night, Policeman Camac heard the loud report of firearms coming from the vicinity of Front and Walnut streets. Hastening to the spot, he arrived in time to aid a man named Thomas Holland, who had been shot by one William Weaver, the pistol bullet passing in the left breast a little over the left nipple, and going entirely through the left lung. Holland was immediately placed in a carriage and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and at the last report was considered in a critical condition, the ball still remaining in his body.

After shooting Weaver effected his escape, and has not since been heard from. An investigation into the affair disclosed the fact that Holland was the keeper of a tavern on Dock street, above Front, which, as has been alleged, is a resort for all manner of dissipated characters. In this house resided a mistress of Weaver, by the name of Mary Vincent, but better known to the police officers as "Big Meg," she being of great proportion, and of masculine appearance. Holland, it is said, put her out. Weaver regarding this as an insult to himself, started after Holland, met him at Front and Walnut streets, and after a few words of altercation drew a pistol and shot the latter.

"Big Meg" was arrested the same evening at the Shamrock House, in a besotted condition, and was locked up in the Third District Station House. The wife of Holland was lately sent to prison for shooting at her spouse, and has attempted three times to put him out of the way. The age of Weaver is about 26, while that of Holland is 50. Too much drink was the main cause of the whole affair.

AN ASSAULT ON FRANKFORD CREEK.—Last evening two young men went out in a skiff to have a good time generally on the Frankford creek. When out in the middle of the stream, James Wall, one of the party, commenced to rock the boat until it dipped water, and did other things which placed the other party, Eleazer Barwis, in an uncomfortable position. The latter remonstrated with the former, and requested him to stop. Wall not complying, Barwis up with an oar, and, as he says, simply wanted to tap Wall on the head, but, instead of doing so, struck with considerable force, so much so that, after Wall had returned home, he grew stupid and soon was in spasms, the blow having greatly injured his brain. Wall was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, where he is undergoing treatment. Barwis was taken in custody to await the result of the injuries he caused to his companion. Alderman Holmes committed him.

FIRES.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire occurred in the bone-turning establishment of William Cummerlee, Nos. 1126 and 1128 Charlotte street. The loss of Mr. Cummerlee is about $100. Messrs. Jackson & Train occupied part of the building for turning work, and sustained a loss of about $50. Chambers & Reihl, who were established in No. 1130, as machinists, had their works damaged by water to the amount of $200.

A slight fire occurred in the third story of the residence of Mr. Joseph Black, No. 251 Jefferson street, about 1 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Black stepped into the room with a lighted candle, which she had no sooner placed on a chair than a cat overturned it, causing a slight conflagration. The damage to wearing apparel is about $100.

THE RESULT OF A SUNDAY'S BOATING.—Three young men started out yesterday morning for a day's boating on the Delaware. There was a good breeze at the time the sail was hoisted, and they sped along till opposite Gloucester, when a sudden puff capsized the boat, throwing all into the river. Two got out in safety, but John Anderson, aged 24 years, and residing at South and Front streets, was unable to swim, and was drowned. Up to the present time his body has not been recovered.

STEALING A WATCH.—William T. Wagoner had been lounging about Twentieth and Callowhill streets for some time. One day last week he stepped up to a watchman of the Reading Railroad, on Pennsylvania avenue, and asked the time of day. The watchman pulled out his watch, but finding that it had run down, handed it to Wagoner, at the latter's request, to take to a jeweller's at Twentieth and Callowhill streets, to have it put in running order. Wagoner went to the jeweller's, and in a few minutes returned to the watchman, stating that the watch needed some repairs, and that he would go around the corner on business, coming back, however, in time, to get the watch. The verdant watchman acquiesced in all this. Wagoner left, and was not heard from again till he was arrested last night by Officer Schaub. Alderman Hutchinson committed him in default of $800 bail to answer at Court.

CALLED TO WASHINGTON.—Mr. William M. Ireland, well and favorably known to our readers as the efficient and faithful Chief Clerk in the Post Office, has been called to Washington to preside over the clerical force in the Finance Bureau of the General Post Office. Mr. Ireland has superior qualifications for the duties assigned him, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the department.

BURGLARY.—John Murphy was arrested yesterday afternoon at Eighth and Chesnut streets, for entering the house of a farmer in the night-time, and stealing two knives, two keys, and $44 46 in money. Officer Ruth, of the Reserves, arrested him, and, at a hearing before Alderman Hurley, he was committed in default of $1000 bail to await a further investigation.

PASSING A $50 COUNTERFEIT NOTE.—John Shesir was arrested at Third and Shippen streets yesterday, by Sergeant Neff, for stepping into a public house in Second street, calling for beverages, and offering a $50 counterfeit note in return. He was handed over to the United States Commissioner, who gives him a hearing to-day.

FAIR.—A large fair is in full operation at the National Guards' Hall in aid of St. Augustine's Church. It is completely stocked with useful and fancy articles of all descriptions, combining the beautiful with the substantial. The admission fee is but a small item, and the enjoyment promised should call forth a good attendance.

GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY.—Mr. John B. Gough, the great lecturer, will give his splendid address upon "Habit" this evening. This lecture is brilliant, and full of wit and humor. A portion of the proceeds are to be devoted to the aid of the Industrial Home for Girls. No one should fail to hear this great effort of Mr. Gough.

WE ARE SELLING
Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as.....$10·00
Cassimere Suits, better, for.....12·00
Cassimere Suits, better, for.....15·00
Black Suits, all-wool, as low as.....18·00
Black Suits, better, for.....20·00
Black Suits, better, for.....25·00
Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactur d with special care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.
You haven't tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that
You haven't tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.
Why haven't you tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?
Friend, on whom Fever and Ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? Oh, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.
You have never tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.
Why haven't you tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?
For all the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specifics.

THE NEW GRAND SQUARE CHICKERING PIANO.—The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled grand pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, No. 914 Chesnut street. Entrance, Art Gallery, c

A NOTEWORTHY REMOVAL.—The depot for the exhibition and sale of the Florence Sewing Machine has been removed to the large and eligible warerooms, No. 1123 Chesnut street, which have been handsomely fitted up with all the necessary appointments, and stocked with a full supply of machines of various styles. To speak in commendatory terms of this celebrated adjunct to household economy would be superfluous, as they are known and appreciated throughout the length and breadth of our land. Those in want of a sewing machine will not fail to call and examine them.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES—MAY, 1867.
New Paris Mantles.
Llama Lace Points and Rotondes.
Promenade Suits.
Travelling Suits.
Black Dress Silks,
From $2 to $10.
Dressmaking in the latest Paris styles, and at short notice.
J. W. PROCTOR & Co., No. 920 Chesnut street.

NEW METHOD OF SMOKING TOBACCO."—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn *up* through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotin. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere.
P. A. SNELL & Co., General Agents, No. 125 South Third street.

TO PRESERVE THE HAIR, stimulate its growth, and render it soft and glossy, use Jayne's Hair Tonic. This unequalled dressing for the hair being free from all deleterious substances, exercises a beneficial influence on the scalp, freeing it from scurf and dandruff, and in most cases causing new hair to grow on heads that have been bald. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

SECOND STREET, ABOVE GREEN, Reimer's Gallery. Pictures made in cloudy as well as clear weather. You can avoid the throng by selecting a cloudy day, and have a fine picture. One large Photograph, or six cards, $1.

IF you are in want of Spring Clothing, call at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. Either ready-made or made to order, the best goods at the lowest prices.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SIXTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.—
Fancy Shirts. McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts. McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts. McIntire & Brother,
Manufactory, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HORTON—BROADWELL.—On Tuesday evening, April 30, 1867, in Spring Garden Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, Mr. ALFRED HORTON, of Washington, D. C., to Miss MARGARET ELINOR, daughter of Charles P. Broadwell, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BILGER.—On Friday morning, the 10th instant, ANNIE L., wife of James M. Bilger, of New York, and daughter of Richard P. Cumming, of this city.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Edward Cumming, No. 939 Franklin street, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAFFEE.—On the 13th instant, WARD J. CAFFEE, in the 27th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

THE REPEATING LIGHTS ARE 100 IGNITable spots on a properly prepared tape, wound in a case, and one of them is set on fire by a friction lever quickly passed over it. It burns for a reasonable time like a taper. It is less dangerous and more convenient than a bunch of matches in the pocket. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PICTURE NAILS, WITH RUBY, AZURE, Porcelain, and Brass Heads. A variety of sizes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BREAD-SLICERS.—BY USING THESE YOUR bread may be cut as thin as pasteboard, or as thick as almshouse slices, to suit yourselves. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, [4 18 5p S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS, No. 643 NORTH NINTH STREET. At Wholesale Only. [5 10 3p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING —The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5pif

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.
5 8 1m rp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.
EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by E. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MANSION HOUSE, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS, S. Lichtenthaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR, 5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

THIRD EDITION

FROM RICHMOND TO-DAY.

Removal of Jeff. Davis from the Hotel to the Court Room.

Scenes in the Streets.

Proceedings in the Court.

Appearance of the Stern Statesman

He is Seated Between Wm. B. Reed and Charles O'Conor.

THE PRISONER RELEASED UPON $100,000 BONDS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.—At 11 o'clock this morning, Jeff. Davis was conveyed from his quarters at the Spottswood House to the United States Supreme Court-room, opposite Capitol Square. As early as 10 o'clock a large crowd, composed principally of negroes, assembled in front of the hotel, anxious to get a glimpse of the stern statesman. There was no disturbance or excitement.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, a company of United States cavalry reached the hotel, and had a position on Main street. Carriages were held in readiness for Davis, and preparations, made for a procession to the Court House.

General Burton accomplished, however, a flank movement, for, instead of taking Davis out on the main street, he had him transported to the court-room by means of a back door, and while the crowd were awaiting his appearance on the street, Davis was safely ensconced in the Court-room.

The Court-room was filled to its utmost capacity, and guarded outside by United States soldiers. Among those present, in addition to the counsel for the prisoner, and the Prosecuting Attorneys, there were General Granger, John Minor Botts, General Schofield, Colonel Gibson, Judge Ould, General Imboden, General Bradley T. Johnson, Horace Greeley, General Brown, James W. Hunnicutt, Provost-Marshal Griswell, and a number of others.

Davis entered the Court-room at twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, and was assigned a seat in a corner, near Marshal Duncan. He looked pale and haggard, was dressed in a dark suit, black slouch hat, green kid gloves, and carried a cane. He was subsequently provided with a seat near his counsel, and sat between William B. Reed and Charles O'Conor.

The proceedings were opened by Charles O'Conor, who read the writ producing the prisoner in Court. Judge Underwood then relieved General Burton of the custody of the prisoner.

A lengthy speech was made by Mr. O'Conor in favor of admitting Davis to bail, and any amount of bail was offered.

William M. Evarts and District Attorney Chandler then replied to Mr. O'Conor. After some law technicalities were gone through with, Judge Underwood addressed the counsel, and argued the question of admitting the prisoner to bail.

He said it would be satisfactory to the Court, under the circumstances, to admit Mr. Davis to bail in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and he would require ten securities in ten thousand dollars each.

After some further preliminaries, it was decided to admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of $100,000, and twenty gentlemen entered the required amount in the sum of $5000 each.

The names of the securities are as follows:—W. H. McFarland, Barton Haxall, Isaac Davenport, Thomas R. Price, Abraham Warwick, Gustavus A. Miles, W. W. Crump, James Lyons, James Thomas, John A. Meredith, William Allen, William H. Lyons, John Minor Botts, all of Virginia, and Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, all of the Southern District of New York; Aristides Welch, of the Eastern District of New York; and David K. Jackson, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The two additional securities are, expected from Norfolk this afternoon, and until their arrival Charles O'Conor made himself responsible for the amount assigned them.

Jeff. Davis was congratulated freely on the result, and he appeared relieved and gratified. Horace Greeley was the first to sign the bail bond.

Davis got up from his seat, and advancing to Horace Greeley, shook him heartily by the hand, and entered into conversation with him, when Davis left the court-room a free man, for the first time in two years.

The crowd outside all took off their hats and cheered him lustily as he entered his carriage. He proceeded straight to his quarters at the Spottswood House, where he is now receiving an ovation.

The trial is fixed for the term of the Court which meets on the 4th of next November.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cotton quiet at 28c. Flour advanced 10c.; 9000 barrels sold; State, $11·50@14·75; Ohio, $13·90@16·10; Western, $11·50@15·80; Southern, $12·75@16. Wheat advanced 1@2c. Corn dull and declined 2@3c.; quotations nominal. Oats heavy and unchanged. Rye quiet; 2000 bushels sold at $1·60@1·72. Provisions quiet and firm; new Mess Pork, $23·15. Lard heavy at 12¼@13¼c. Whisky quiet.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Returned, brig Valerian, hence for Malaga, with loss of rudder.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The following decisions were rendered to-day:—

No. 429. De Hara et al., applicants, vs. the United States. Mr. Justice Davis read the opinion of the Court in this case, affirming the decrees of the Court below. This decision is against the validity of the claim altogether, which, it will be remembered, embraced a portion of the city of San Francisco, the Court holding that the title given to the De Haras was merely a license to occupy the lands for the purpose of pasturage, etc., and passed to them no right to the land beyond the period of their own lives. It was a sort of tenantcy at will that was granted to themselves, and subject to revocation at any time by any other disposition of the lands, or by formal edict. The word "titular" is held to mean in the Spanish title by fee, favor, or grace, and does not import anything stronger than is specifically set out in the instrument in which it is used. It means anything that is granted in any form or for any time, but is not at all indicative of the measure of the right or interest given.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Mississippi Case Dismissed by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases were dismissed by the United States Supreme Court for want of jurisdiction.

The case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, regarding jurisdiction over certain counties, was continued.

Mexican News.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The special correspondent of the *Sun* at Havana says:—The English West India mail steamer arrived from Vera Cruz on the 5th, but brought neither papers nor letters from Mexico.

Vera Cruz was still closely besieged by the Liberals, who were using their only available siege piece with little effect, as only some few houses had been injured, and no lives lost. There was no probability of the Liberals taking the city unless the Imperial Generals should disagree, and thus cause a surrender.

Sickness among the besieged had taken alarming proportions, over 250 invalids being in Medillin.

The city of Mexico was invested on the 18th by General Porfirio Diaz. A commission of ladies who went out asking for terms answered that no quarters would be granted to Generals O'Haran, Marquez, and several others. It was the intention of Marquez to defend the city at all hazards. The besieging force numbers about 12,000, and receives additions daily. The fall of the city was considered certain. Hunger will soon compel the besieged to capitulate, when another massacre of general officers may be expected.

ASSAULTS.—John McCann, and Edward, his brother, were arrested about 9 P. M., yesterday evening, at Eleventh and Carpenter streets, by Officers O'Brian and Mink. They had been very disorderly, and engaged in street rows, which led to their arrest.

On passing the corner of Twelfth and Carpenter streets a crowd came to the rescue of John McCann, and fell to beating Officer O'Brian, who, drawing a pistol and firing it in their midst, soon dispersed them. John had meanwhile run down Milton street, but the officer soon followed, and presenting the sixer, intimated that no more capers would be allowed. He was taken before Alderman Lutz, and committed in default of $800 bail.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the advertisement of the sale of a valuable residence in Fourth street, below Walnut, No. 228, at Thomas' Real Estate Sale, to-morrow. In view of the certainty that the new Court Houses will be built in Independence Square, property in that vicinity is becoming very valuable.

—The King of Belgium, it is expected, will be present at his brother's marriage with the Princess Mary of Hohenzollern.

FOR SALE.

TO LAWYERS AND CONVEYANCERS.

Will be sold at THOMAS' REAL ESTATE SALE, at the EXCHANGE, TO-MORROW, the DWELLING No. 228 South FOURTH Street, below Walnut. $6000 to remain on mortgage. 11*

FOR SALE OR RENT—A WOOLPulling Establishment, with 2½ acres of Land, in Burlington, N. J.; or suitable for many other manufacturing purposes, or a pottery yard. Apply to J. E. PHILLIPS, No. 61 BROAD Street, Burlington, N. J. 5 10 6t*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 221 CHESNUT Street, 4 27 tf Second story.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ON THE Delaware, near a station, twenty miles from town, with furnished house, stable, ice-house, boat-house, and workshop, old shade trees, abundant fruit, and a superior garden, with crops in. Apply to C. H. MUIRHEID, 5 8 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL, Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET. This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc., etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees. 4 29 4w Box 166 Philadelphia P O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 321 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—A large House, twelve rooms, handsome lawn, ice-house (filled), carriage-house, stabling, etc., 2½ miles from Moorestown, N. J., 2¼ from station on C. and A. R. R., 1½ from steamboat landing. Rent, $300. Inquire of T. EARP, No. 1026 ARCH Street, or address WM. A. GARRIGUES, Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. 5 10 10t*

TO RENT—IN WEST PHILADELPHIA, in the neighborhood of Forty-first and Pine streets, a desirable House, with all the modern improvements. Rent, $600. Possession given the 15th of this month. Inquire at No. 1 WOODLAND TERRACE. 5 10 4t*

TO RENT UNTIL JULY 1—STORE NO. 923 Chesnut street, with two elegant large bulk windows, suitable for the straw goods or any other light business. For terms, etc., apply to R. SCOTT, JR., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 5 10 5t*

FOR RENT—GERMANTOWN—A DESIrable furnished House for the summer, with vegetable garden, coach-house, and stable. Apply from 2 to 6 P. M., GREEN Street, first house above Manheim, Germantown. 5 10 4t*

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR the Summer, with eleven rooms, pleasantly situated in HOLMESBURG, Twenty-third Ward, near Trenton Railroad. Address "A. H.," Holmesburg, Penna. 5 13 2t*

TO LET—DWELLING UP TOWN, NINE rooms, $38; one, $25; two, $16; central; one four rooms, rent, $10; one West Philadelphia, five rooms, $14. Apply No. 807 RACE Street. 5 10 6t*

TO RENT, WITH POWER—A FIRSTclass Jobbing Machine Shop in the manufacturing district; a fine chance. Apply at Mill HOWARD and HARRISON Streets. 5 10 10t

TO RENT—WALNUT STREET, WEST Philadelphia, desirable, commodious Cottage; every convenience. Apply at No. 3451 WALNUT Street. 5 10 4t*

HOUSE IN GERMANTOWN TO RENT (furnished) for the Summer months. Address W. L. C., 11* No. 209 S. THIRD Street.

CHESNUT HILL—FOR RENT, A twelve-room House; nice paper and gas-fixtures, newly painted, in complete order. C. STILLE. 5 10 3t*

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURnished House. Apply at No. 4773 GERMANTOWN Avenue, below Mill street. 5 10 5t*

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE near Chesnut Hill, with or without board. Apply at No. 705 OXFORD Street. 5 10 2t*

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND Fourth Stories in Building No. 109 South THIRD Street. Also, small Office on first floor. 5 9 6t*

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Ordered to Duty.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Paymaster John H. Hambleton to duty as a member of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy.

Land Office.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has official information, showing that during the months of January, February, and March last, one hundred and fifty-nine farms, comprising, in the aggregate, over twenty thousand acres, were added to the productive force of the State of Louisiana, under the act approved June 21, 1866.

Sabbath School Celebration.

The annual Sabbath School celebration and parade took place here to-day. Thirty-five schools were represented, about 8000 being in the line of procession, with several bands of music and nearly all the ministers. The schools formed on the grounds south of the White House, and, as they passed the south portico, cheered the President, who recognized the salute by removing his hat. A shower of rain dispersed the schools earlier than was intended, when they repaired to several of the churches designated previously, where the annual reports were made.

Republican Meeting in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The Republican mass meeting on Saturday night, in Lafayette square, was presided over by Mayor Heath, and addressed by Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, Mr. Hamlin, and Mr. Conway. Between four and five thousand persons were present, five-sixths being negroes. The various Freedmen's Clubs of the wards marched in procession, headed by music, with transparencies, and caused considerable disturbance by shouting while on the march. Nothing serious occurred until after midnight, when it is reported that negroes stopped a car on St. Charles street, cleared it of the white occupants, by shoving their clubs through the windows, took possession, and compelled the driver to go ahead. The saloons had been closed at 11 o'clock by order of the Chief of Police.

General Sheridan has issued an order removing the clerk of one of the District Courts, for the alleged issuing of fraudulent certificates of naturalization.

The Republicans are charged with advocating the appointment of negro policemen, and some talk of running Jordan, a prominent and popular negro, for Mayor.

From Europe by Steamship.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamship City of New York brings European advices via Queenstown to May 2. Her news has almost entirely been anticipated by the cable.

A Corfu despatch says, the Cretans gained a victory on the 18th of April, killing 250 Turks, and one officer of high rank. They also gained another victory on April 19.

Both France and Prussia have promised to respect the neutrality of Switzerland, in the event of war, so long as she herself maintains it.

The London *Owl* says, the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin, at the outset, both signified their assent to the neutralization of the territory of Luxembourg, so that the conference will meet only to register and sanction the arrangement. The *Moniteur* explains the matter of the French Government purchasing horses, by saying that 7000 horses had been left in Mexico, and 3000 being draught horses, it was indispensable they should be replaced.

A Madrid telegram says, the budget for 1865 and 1866 shows a deficit of 340,000,000 reals. It is said, however, that this will be covered by reductions and new taxes.

Arrest of a Revenue Collector.

BROOKLYN, May 13.—Thomas Healey, Internal Revenue Collector for the First District, was arrested this morning by United States Marshal Nodyne, charged with having defrauded the Government to the amount of $7376. The accused was brought before Justice Newton, and after a preliminary examination, was admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000. Healey is supposed to have lost the money in unfortunate speculations.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Bank statement shows the following:—

Loans—Increase	$2,805,271
Specie—Increase	5,057,413
Circulation—Increase	24,122
Deposits—Increase	4,613,760
Legal-Tenders—Decrease	2,590,768

Death of a Roman Catholic Bishop.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—Bishop Laville, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Bardstown, Kentucky, on Saturday, after a long and painful illness. His remains will arrive to-day, and be laid out in state at the Cathedral until 3 P. M. to-morrow, when the funeral will take place.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1600 U S 7

LITERARY STATISTICS.

BOOK COLLECTIONS IN EUROPE.

Some interesting figures have been published by the Italian Statistical Bureau in regard to the relative wealth in book collections of different European States. The results are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of Volumes.	*Vols. per 100 Inhabitants.*
Bavaria	1,268,500	20.4
Italy	4,149,281	19.5
France	4,389,000	11.7
Prussia	2,040,450	11.0
Belgium	509,100	10.4
Austria	2,408,000	6.9
Great Britain	1,771,493	6.0
Russia	882,060	1.3

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting upon this, says:—

"According to these figures, Great Britain has, in proportion to her population, the smallest collection of books in her public libraries of any European State, with the exception of Russia. It ought, however, first to be ascertained whether any fixed principle as to what may or may not be considered a volume has been adopted in recording the literary wealth of the several countries. At the Statistical Congress held in London in 1860, when this subject was under discussion, it was stated that in many public libraries it was the custom to bind up every pamphlet separately, and to enter it as a separate volume in the catalogue, whereas in the British Museum we bind our pamphlets in volumes of two or three inches in thickness; so that in an enumeration of volumes we should be at a disadvantage by a mere comparison of numbers. At St. Petersburg, for instance, there are about thirty thousand specifications of English patents, all separately bound and reckoned as thirty thousand volumes, whereas in the British Museum the same specifications are contained in one thousand volumes. It is manifest, therefore, that in default of an approximate uniformity in the practice of counting and classifying volumes in different countries, very little reliance can be placed on these comparative statistics.

"Our public libraries may be counted on one's fingers, and, with the solitary exception of the national collection at the British Museum, the few that we have are entirely unsupported by the State. In Italy a recent enumeration shows that there are 210 libraries, of which 164 are open to the public, and 33 of these are maintained by the Government. Of 143 libraries the total revenue in 1863 was £30,000, of which £20,000 was derived as subventions from the Government and £7000 from the provincial and communal authorities. In England we rest satisfied with maintaining in the capital a literary collection of unrivalled richness and variety, leaving our provincial cities and towns to provide for their own intellectual requirements. In Italy the State libraries are scattered throughout almost every province. Tuscany has 9 of them, Lombardy 4, Emilia 4, Campagna 4, Piedmont 3, and 2 each in Liguria and Sardinia and Sicily. The provincial and communal libraries number 100, of which 17 are in Emilia, 15 in the Marches, 16 in Sicily, 10 in Lombardy, and 9 each in Piedmont and Tuscany. Seventy-one libraries belong to scientific institutions and religious corporations. Piedmont has the largest number of libraries to which the public are not admitted—of a total of 24 only 13 are open to the public.

"The 210 Italian libraries comprise 171 general and 39 special collections; of the latter 25 are ecclesiastical, 11 scientific and literary, and 3 are devoted to fine arts. Piedmont has 3, Sicily 3, the Campagna 4, and the Marches 7 ecclesiastical libraries; 6 of the scientific collections are in Piedmont, 2 in Tuscany, and 2 in Emilia; Lombardy has 1 fine arts library; and Tuscany the remaining 2. All the libraries together contain 4,149,281 volumes, of which 1,123,889 are in Emilia, 794,567 in Lombardy, 667,913 in Tuscany.

"So far as the nature of the works most frequently in demand at the libraries furnishes a clew to the intellectual tendencies of the age, the following statistics are interesting:—Of 988,510 works read in 1863, 183,528 related to mathematics and the natural sciences, 122,496 history and philology, 70,537, morals and philosophy, 193,972 jurisprudence and law, 261,689 were works of general literature, 101,797 encyclopædias, and the remaining 54,491 sacred and theological works. M. Loua, a well-known French statistical writer, remarks thereon:—'C'est une nouvelle démonstration que l'esprit du siècle abandonne de plus en plus les études purement scolastiques pour les sciences positives.

"The people of the Campagna supply the largest number of readers in proportion to the volumes contained in the libraries of the province; in Tuscany and Emilia the readers are relatively fewest. In the Campagna, Lombardy, Piedmont and Tuscany, the readers chose principally works relating to the positive sciences, literature and fine arts; while in the southern provinces theological works were more in demand, 'probablement,' says M. Loua, 'par suite de l'organization encore presque exclusivement cléricale de l'éducation dans ces pays.'

"The Italian libraries do not appear to be in a very flourishing condition; the expenses of administration absorb two-thirds of their income, and what remains is insufficient for the renewal of old and the purchase of new works."

The Last Days of Pompadour.

Of feeble health—her visage was pale and thin, and she had expectoration of blood in her youth—the charms of person which had at first enslaved the King vanished in the course of three or four years, and she speedily became a mistress of mere form and ceremony. A succession of younger beauties gratified the passions of the monarch, while Madame Pompadour had to rely for the maintenance of her ascendancy on the power of habit, which was all-engrossing over so feeble a nature, and to the inexhaustible devices which intrigue and her accomplishments in the arts of pleasure and amusement afforded her. To sustain herself on the slippery summit she had need of daily and hourly anxiety and care. The secret pangs and fears of such a life were incalculable. She was obliged to be on the watch for every change of the King's humor, to keep constant watch on all his actions, to divine all his thoughts and wishes, and to be ever on her guard against both male and female conspirators and their jealous contrivances. Envied by all the light women of the court, despised and set at naught by the ministers in the early part of her reign, hated by the whole nation, and vilified day by day in countless lampoons and pasquinades, which passed from mouth to mouth, her life was exhausted in a continual struggle to maintain her position. And the smiling Sultana, the mistress of a dozen *chateaux*, the insatiable channel of the King's prodigality, would retire from public view exhausted with the efforts which her histrionic position required, to the privacy of her apartment, throw herself down on her seat before her waiting maid, and let loose a torrent of complaints on the bitterness of her destiny. Her strength failed her under the severity of the daily ordeal which was the necessity of her position; and when her life had thus been expended as a slave of royal caprice, she was, as D'Argenson says, as much forgotten by the King and all Versailles a few days after her death as though she had never existed.—*Edinburgh Review.*

The Last Wager of Battle in England.

An English paper says:—"There has died in Birmingham a poor old man, one event of whose history forms an important mark in the progress of civilization in England, especially as relating to the old barbarous mode of settling disputes, and trying causes by the 'wager of battel.' The deceased, William Ashford, was the last person who was challenged in an English court to meet, in single combat, a man whom he had accused as the murderer of his sister. On the 26th of May, 1810, a beautiful young woman named Mary Ashford, in her twentieth year, went to a dance at Erdington, without proper protection. She left the festive scene at a late hour, accompanied by a young man named Abraham Thornton, a farmer's son in the neighborhood. They were last seen talking together at a stile near the place, but next morning she was found dead in a pit of water; and there were evidences that she had been murdered. General suspicion pointing to Thornton, he was arrested and tried for murder at Warwick assizes, in August; but, though strong circumstantial evidence was against him, the defense, which was an *alibi*, obtained a verdict of 'not guilty.'

"The feeling of surprise and indignation at his acquittal was so intense that a new trial was called for, and an appeal was entered against the verdict by William Ashford, the brother, and next of kin to the murdered girl. Thornton was again apprehended, and sent to London in November, to be tried before Lord Ellenborough and the full Court of Queen's Bench. Instead of regular defense by arguments, evidences, and witnesses, Thornton boldly defied all present modes of jurisdiction, and claimed his right, according to ancient custom, to challenge his accuser to fight him, and decide his innocence or guilt by the 'wager of battel.' His answer to the Court was, 'Not guilty, and I am ready to defend the same by my body.' He accompanied these words by the old act of taking off his glove and throwing it down upon the floor of the court.

"At this stage of the proceedings William Ashford, who was in court, actually came forward, and was about to accept the challenge by picking up the glove, when he was kept back by those about him. With what wonder did the assembly, and indeed the nation, ask, 'Can a prisoner insist on so obsolete a mode of trial, in such a time of light as the nineteenth century?' But with greater wonder and regret was the judgment of the Court was received; for, after several adjournments, it decided, in April, 1818, that the law of England was in favor of the 'wager of battel;' that the old laws sanctioning it had never been repealed; and that, though this mode of trial had become obsolete, it must be allowed. Thornton was therefore discharged, and, being set at liberty, left England for America, where he died in obscurity."

A MODERN KNIGHT-ERRANT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"A month ago there died at Stockholm a man who had been for half his life a knight-errant of redress. For thirty years of the last half century Major Myhrberg was to be found fighting wherever the cause of liberty appealed to the sword. The old martial spirit of the Vasas and the 'madmen of the north,' which brought such glory and loss to Sweden, seemed to find a modern embodiment in him. A mere stripling, he abandoned the peaceful career for which he had been prepared by his education at Upsala. He sailed for Portugal, passed into Spain, and fought bravely against the French invaders, by whom he was captured and carried to Marseilles. Such a bird could not be caged. We find him free again, and enrolling himself in a body of French volunteers, who, under the command of General Fabvier struggled desperately for Greece. In this war Myhrberg performed extraordinary feats of valor as a cavalry officer. He maintained himself and men for six months in 1827, in Chios, against the Turks, and, at last outnumbered, brought away safely the major part of the force under him. At Koldobr he had a leg broken by the bursting of a shell. Recovered, and in danger of capture, he swam with his arms to friendly ships off the coast. Gordon, the historian of the war, says of him:—'He was the best and bravest of the Philhellenists.'

"Greece free, he rested in France till the Polish war of 1830 called him to the side of the insurgents. He penetrated Austria, and swam the river Wiechsel under the fire of Austrian sentinels. As 'General Langermann' he commanded a brigade in Rubinski's division of the Polish army, and took part in all desperate and hazardous enterprises of the war. Mieroslawski lauds enthusiastically the behavior of Langermann's brigade in the fatal battle of Ostrolenka. Myhrberg had two horses killed under him, and his sabre shattered by a musket shot. When, in the hottest part of the fight, the odds had left him with only a handful of men, reinforcements came, and their leader asked Myhrberg where his soldiers were. 'There,' he answered, pointing with the hilt of his broken sword to the heaps of dead and the living handful. Myhrberg was captured by the Russians and sent to Siberia, but he escaped on the journey—thanks, it is said, to the wilful neglect of a Russian general, who had obligations to the Swede's family. Once more he entered the field; this time in the country where he won his spurs. Spain was convulsed by the struggles of the Christinists and the Carlists, and here Myhrberg fought for the last time. He returned to Sweden in 1840. His country has honored him with a great funeral, and to us he seems worthy of these few lines of biography."

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

TABLE DAMASK by the yard.

TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.

MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.

FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.

FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

TOILANET by the yard.

WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.

RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smthdm

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE

BARGAINS! BARGAIN

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $4.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1 25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 15 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,

BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,

3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.

NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISMARK AND AMBER-COLD SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
LLAMA LACE AND PUSHER POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.
N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 3 6 w1m6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Thread Veils from $2 50.

WHITE GOODS,

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains,
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 6 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 5 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of White Piques, 50, 56, 68, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
1000 yards Plaid Swiss Muslins at 25 cents.
Handsome Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
Nainsook Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Swiss Mulls and Victoria Lawns.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, etc. etc.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Fine Quality Bird-eye Diaper, 25 cents per yard.
Linen Towels, 12½, 18¾, 25, 30, 25, 45, and 50 cents.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Best Makes Shirting Linens.
8-4 Power-loom Table Linens, 62½, 75, 90 cents, and $1 00.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens, $1 00 per yard.
6-4 Bleached Table Linens, 65 cents per yard.
Linen Napkins and Doyles.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, 18¾, and 20 cents.
American and Scotch Ginghams.
A great lot of Black Alpacas, from auction.
Fine Quality Colored Alpacas.
Plain Colored All-wool Delaines.
Plaid Silk Poplins, $1 per yard.
Good quality Black Silks.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A large assortment of Linen Fans.
Best Quality Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT sts.

N. B.—Good Quality Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons. 10 22

SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLLENS

FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR, FROM THE AUCTION SALE OF THURSDAY, AT REDUCED PRICES.

FINE AUSTRIAN COATINGS.

MIXTURES FOR SUITS.

STRIPED CASSIMERES FOR PANTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

5 10 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Flour Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1 50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES 2 26t

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES,

BOCKS,

CLARETS,

SAUTERNES,

FAVORITE BRANDS LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON

PORT WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
VERY OLD BRANDIES

THE FINEST SELECTION.

OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,
SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

1 19 mwf6mrp NO. 1810 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf3mrp*

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER

Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages ONLY.

NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,

3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake it successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adopted by Lillie, in the Chilled-iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it cannot be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,

ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent,
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglary, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe vendors who are distributing secret anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, 1 16 Three doors above Walnut.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and No. 2 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President. T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

Full Course, time unlimited.....$2 5
Telegraphing, three months.....4
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.

2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season. Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw2m
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET.
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE,

Are prepared to supply all classes of consumers, in all parts of the city—West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, and Fort Richmond—with a superior article of ICE, at the lowest market rates.

Orders by mail to either of the offices will receive prompt attention.

Particular attention paid to the delivery of ice to private families, etc.

OFFICES:

NOS. 118 AND 120 NORTH BROAD ST.,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. [5 7 12s

E. P. KERSHOW. } KERSHOW & HUNT.
A. HUNT. }

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf3mrp

1867. SPRING. 1867

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 32 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Estate of THOMAS S. DARLING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN K. HAMLIN, Administrator of the estate of THOMAS S. DARLING, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, May 13, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

5 3 fmw5t*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—EASTERN DISTRICT.

THEODORE GARRETSON } January Term, 1867.
vs. } No. 61.
LESLEY G. MORROW, } Fi. fa.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the above execution, will meet the parties interested at his office, No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Auditor.

5 11 5t* CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Auditor.

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,508·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552·05	$1,070,380·75
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,330·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, M. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernadou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,535,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1 12 3m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred G. Gaskill, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Deverenx, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 3d

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorised by its charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, or in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment and in such Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 1 22

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gaismer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas Mackellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Keney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmwam

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Footways on Washington Lane and Harris Street, Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Washington Lane, from Germantown avenue to the Chesnut Hill Railroad Station, to curb, grade, and pave their footways with brick, and on the southeast side of Haines street, east of Morton street, running a distance of three hundred and fifty feet east from the termination of the brick pavement, to lay a board footway in front of their respective properties, and if they neglect or fail to comply with said notice the Department shall do the work and collect the cost from them.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to Repairing a Portion of the Reed Street Culvert.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby directed to give no order, nor make a contract for repairing the Reed street, culvert until the Chief Engineer and Surveyor has completed a plan and specifications for the work of rebuilding such portions of said culvert as in his judgment require rebuilding or repairing; and that as soon as said plan and specifications are completed the Department of Highways shall advertise for proposals for the repairing and rebuilding of said culvert according to said plan, and the bids shall be opened in the presence of the Committee on Highways, and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder who shall give the requisite security.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867,)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Limiting the Lien of the Judgment on the Official Bond of Charles A. Porter, Supervisor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the lien of the judgment entered on the official bond of Charles A. Porter, Supervisor of the Seventh and Eighth Wards (D. C. D. S. B. D. 66, 254), as to the property of William Rutherford, one of the sureties of said Charles A. Porter, shall be limited to the following property of said William Rutherford, to wit:—House and lot No. 1410 North Twelfth street, in the Twentieth Ward: Provided, That the co-surety of the said William Rutherford shall consent thereto; And provided also, that in the opinion of the City Solicitor the interests of the city shall not be prejudiced by said limitation.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 3d

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Approve Contracts for the Erection of School Buildings and the Sureties therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the contracts made by the Controllers of Public Schools for the erection of school buildings, according to specifications mentioned in said contracts respectively, all of said contracts having been executed by the Mayor as the party of the first part, and by the respective contractors as the parties of the second part, and the sureties of said contractors respectively, be and the same are hereby severally approved and confirmed as follows, to wit:—

Contracts made by John H. Thomas and Joseph M. Thomas, contractors, dated respectively as follows, to wit—

1. November twenty-sixth, 1866, for the erection of school edifice on Carpenter street, west of Sixth street, for thirty-one thousand eight hundred dollars; and S. Warner Young and Michael Barry sureties therefor.

2. April fourth, 1867, for the erection of school edifice at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Brown streets, for thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars; and James McElroy and Daniel Maguire the sureties therefor.

3. March twelfth, 1867, for the erection of school edifice at northeast corner of Seventeenth and Pine streets, for forty-two thousand one hundred dollars; and Samuel A. Henderson and William Henderson the sureties therefor.

Contract dated February twenty-fifth, 1867, for the erection of school edifice at Oxford, in the Twenty-third Ward, for thirty-nine hundred and forty dollars, by Job H. Tyson, contractor; and George Megee and James Peters the sureties therefor.

Contract dated March fifteenth, 1867, in the erection of schoolhouse on Locust street, east of Fifteenth street, for sixteen hundred and eighty-one dollars, by Smith E. Hughes, contractor; and Thomas Young the surety therefor.

Contract dated April fifth, 1867, for the erection of school edifice at northeast corner of Seventeenth and Wood streets, for twenty-five thousand two hundred and forty dollars, by Washington L. Hall and Charles Sterling, contractors and H. C. Harris and George W. Warner the sureties therefor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council,

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Chauncey, Carpenter, Kimball, League, Tulip, Sepviva, Eighth, Fitler, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fifth streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with competent pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property on the following streets, for the paving thereof, viz:—Chauncey street, from Girard avenue to Stiles street; Carpenter, Kimball, and League streets, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street; Tulip street, from York street to Lehigh avenue; Sepviva street, from Cumberland street to Lehigh avenue; Eighth street, from Dauphin street to Germantown avenue; Fitler street, from Second street to Montgomery avenue; Twentieth street, from Susquehanna avenue to Norris street; Twenty-second street, from Islington lane to Montgomery avenue; and Twenty-fifth street, from Berks street to Ridge avenue. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractors shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property; and shall also enter into obligations to the city to keep said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Carpenter, Kimball, League, Tulip, Sepviva, Twentieth, and Twenty-second streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade to the established grade of the city, Carpenter, Kimball, and League streets, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, at an expense not exceeding seven hundred dollars; Tulip street, from York street to Lehigh avenue, and Sepvivia street, from Cumberland street to Lehigh avenue, at an expense not exceeding six hundred dollars; Twentieth street, from Susquehanna avenue to Norris street, at a cost not exceeding one thousand and thirty-nine dollars; and Twenty-second street from Islington lane to Montgomery avenue, at a cost not exceeding five hundred and forty-nine dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Tramwaying of Harmer, Quince, and Wheat Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to tramway Harmer street, in the Fourteenth Ward; Quince street, from Walnut to Locust street, in the Eighth Ward; and Wheat street, from Reed to Wharton street, in the First Ward; and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, it shall be reduced to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side; said repaving shall be done by the Supervisor of the District, whose duty it shall be, in addition to supervising said work, to keep a correct account of the value of all labor and materials put on said repaving, and deposit said account in the office of the Highway Department immediately after said work is completed.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Highway Department and District Surveyors.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby instructed and required, whenever a contract is entered into for new paving, to notify the Surveyor of the District in which the paving is to be done, of the extent of the contract, its location, and the time when the Contractor will be ready to proceed with the work.

Resolved, That the District Surveyors shall, upon receiving notice from the Highway Department as aforesaid, proceed at once to set grade-stakes through the middle of the street, with the grade marked thereon, and after the grading shall have been completed they shall examine the same, and if done in accordance with the city ordinances, they shall report the same to the Highway Department in writing, and no gravel or other paving materials shall be deposited upon the streets until after the Surveyor's report has been received and approved by the Highway Department.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M. C. LELAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning.

May 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 11 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

May 14, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on morning of sale. [5 8 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday morning,

May 16, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [5 10 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

May 17, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 200 rolls canton white and red check mattings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [5 11 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately,
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

Sale on Monday, May 20th, will include—
Peremptory Sale—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE DISTILLERY, No. 518 BUCKLEY Street, including Copper Stills, Mixing Tub, Mash Tub, Pumps, Hose, and everything requisite for a large Distillery. Sale absolute.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Catharine Arnold, deceased—VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, S. E. corner SECOND and UNION Streets.

MODERN RESIDENCE, Stable, and Carriage House, and Lot 80 by 220 feet, No. 3718 CHESNUT Street.

Three-story brick RESIDENCE, No. 325 PINE Street.

NORRISTOWN—Two elegant new Residences, JACOBY and GREEN Streets.

Handsome Building Site, 20 acres, Wissahickon avenue (Township line road) and Allen's lane, Twenty-first Ward.

Four-story brick Dwelling, No. 923 LOCUST street. [5 11 7t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of ALEXANDER GALLOWAY, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

Stone Messuage and Lot of Ground, Allen's Lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground and stone messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on Allen's Lane, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, bounded by lands of William Smith, John Waters, and Samuel Jones, and containing in front on said Allen's Lane 40 feet, and in depth 220 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances.

By order of the Court,
E. A. MERRICK, Clerk Orphans' Court.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 13 18-6 t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

STAR OF THE UNION, 1262 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans, Saturday May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Spruce street.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port May 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Nashville.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK
FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, May 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, May 22
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	38
To Paris	125	To Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $85; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
THOMAS & PETERSON BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 corner THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1]

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
4 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC., MAY 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE, will include—

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
4 shares Ocean Steam Navigation

FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS.
$940 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip, 1863 to '6'.
150 Consolidation National Bank.
52 shares Penn National Bank.
58 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
100 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Co.
169 shares North American Transit Insurance Co.; $50 paid.
40 shares Hazleton Railroad Co.
50 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co., Baldwin, Pa., par $100.

OIL AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.
49,100 shares Oil Creek and East Sandy Run Oil Co.
100 Shenango Oil Co.
1924 shares Mammoth Oil and Coal Co.
1000 shares Philadelphia National Petroleum Co.
40 shares Philadelphia Guano Co.
7500 shares Indian Spring Oil Co.
3000 shares Philadelphia and Providence Oil Co.
800 shares Walnut Bottom Oil Co.
4350 shares Altoona Coal and Lumber Co.

PEW.
Pew No. 22, St. Mark's Church, middle aisle.

REAL ESTATE.
SECOND STREET—No. 44, above Chesnut, Valuable Stores.
FOURTH STREET—No. 44, above Chesnut, Valuable Store.
ARCH AND NINTH STREETS—N. W. corner. Business Property.
THIRTEENTH AND MYRTLE STREETS—S. W. corner. Store and Dwelling.
ARCH STREET—No. 827. Business Location.
POPLAR STREET—No. 1031. Store and Dwelling.
FOURTH STREET—No. 228, below Walnut. Business Location.
FOURTH STREET—No. 338, above Pine. Tavern and Dwelling.
SHIPPEN STREET—No. 1116. Store and Dwelling.
ELEVENTH STREET—No. 702, below Shippen. Tavern and Dwelling.
FOURTH STREET—No. 325 and 327, above Vine. "CRAIGE'S RIDING SCHOOL," 42 feet front, extending to Dillwyn Street.
FOURTH STREET—No. 327, adjoining the above. Modern Residence.
TWELFTH STREET—No. 317, below Spruce. Modern Residence.
SILVERTON AVENUE AND FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Handsome Residence.
FORTY-THIRD AND EAGLE STREETS—N. E. corner. Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH STREET—No. 240, above Race. Genteel Dwelling.
TENTH STREET—No. 947, above Poplar. Genteel Dwelling.
LOMBARD STREET—No. 223. Modern Residence, Immediate possession.
VINE STREET—No. 1221. Genteel Dwelling.
CAMBRIA STREET—S. E. of Amber. Four Dwellings.
CUMBERLAND STREET—No. 433. Genteel Dwelling.
SWAIN STREET—No. 1611. Genteel Dwelling.
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—Hotel known as "Lapierre."
THOMPSON STREET—N. W. of Dauphin. Ten Genteel Dwellings.
CARPENTER STREET—Frame Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$19 50 a year.
GROUND RENT—$131·40 a year.
GROUND RENT—$72 a year.
GUNNER'S RUN CANAL—Large Wharf Lot.
EIGHTEENTH AND HITTENHOUSE STREETS—S. E. corner. Large Lot, 62 feet front, 113 feet deep.
FRONT STREET—Between Tasker and Denmark. Lot.
TWENTY-SIXTH STREET—Building Lot.
QUINCE STREET—Building Lot.
COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS.
11¼ ACRES near Darby. ELEGANT RESIDENCE and out-buildings. Immediate possession.
24 ACRES at Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Modern Residence and out-buildings. Immediate possession.
60 ACRES, adjoining the above. Genteel House and out-buildings.
124 ACRES, quarter of a mile of Gloucester Railroad Station, Camden county, N. J. Good improvements.
17 ACRES, Methodist Lane, half a mile of Oak Lane Station. Good improvements.
22 ACRES, Haverford road, one mile west of Haddington.
81 ACRES, Fort Washington, Montgomery county, Pa. Four good Dwellings, Barns, and out-buildings.
Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [5 1 0

Sale No. 851 North Seventh street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH MANTEL CLOCK, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,

14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 851 North Seventh street, by catalogue, the handsome walnut parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. [5 7 6t

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Business Location. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 431 Race street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Richardson street,

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, 52 feet 3 inches east of Fifth street, No. 431, containing in front on Race street, 16 feet 5 inches, and extending of that width 80 feet, with the right and privilege into an 18 feet 10 inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street.

No. 2.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), 80 feet north of Race street, containing in front on Richardson's court 9 feet 8 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 3.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), 89 feet 8 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 9 inches, and extending of

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Amenities and Humors of the City Directory—The Smiths, Browns, Joneses, Robinsons, and Other Numerous Families of Philadelphia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

When one desires to find the place of business or residence of a man or woman whose name he has heard for the first time, a City Directory is an excellent and a convenient thing to have accessible. But when one has no such use for the article, it is generally considered a cumbersome and unsightly affair, and is apt to receive no attention whatever. Yet there is much to be gained in the way of amusement, if not of instruction, by turning over the monotonous pages of such a volume. We confess to having passed the better portion of an entire day in this engrossing occupation; and out of consideration for such of our readers as are not gifted with a sufficiency of patience to enable them to undertake the task, we present them with the result of our investigations.

The volume which we explored at such great length was the new "Directory of Philadelphia," just published by Mr. James Gopsill. As we have already stated, this "Directory" is by far the most complete and reliable of all that have ever been published in this city, and is nearly one-half larger than any of its predecessors. It contains 1700 double-column octavo pages, 1367 of which are devoted to an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of the city. The names of about 164,000 different persons, together with their occupations, places of business, and residences, are given; and as this comprises over one-fifth of the entire population of the city, it is safe to say that every family within its limits is represented at least once.

THE "NUMEROUS" FAMILIES OF PHILADELPHIA

are given below, with the number of times that each surname is repeated:—

Smith	1713	Mitchell	221
Brown	923	Wagner	220
Miller	832	Snyder	216
Wilson	614	Adams	215
Johnson	598	Burns	214
Jones	591	Harris	213
Williams	586	Kennedy	213
Kelly	539	King	211
Davis	535	Watson	207
Moore	512	Cooper	204
Taylor	493	Hamilton	204
Thompson	472	Hoffman	202
Campbell	457	O'Brien	201
Young	431	Price	200
Thomas	427	Reed	198
Martin	413	Boyd	196
White	404	Donnelly	195
Clark	377	Hall	193
Lewis	365	Ward	186
Dougherty	352	Wallace	184
Murphy	349	Cook	183
Fisher	342	Crawford	183
Allen	331	Fox	182
Myers	327	Henry	181
Baker	316	Patterson	179
Evans	309	Simpson	176
Stewart	304	Quinn	173
Walker	291	Parker	171
Robinson	287	Rogers	167
Scott	281	Bell	164
Morris	274	Foster	162
Anderson	263	Armstrong	160
Gallagher	262	Welsh	158
Wright	261	Black	158
Wood	258	Turner	157
Jackson	256	Lee	156
Roberts	250	Riley	155
Green	249	Long	154
Murray	246	Bradley	153
McLaughlin	241	Johnston	153
Graham	240	Kane	152
Collins	236	Phillips	152
Hughes	231	Walton	151
Hill	227	West	150

In addition to the above, there are a large number of names which occur more than 100 times, but less than 150 times. Of these we give the following only, as they are usually very common:—

Alexander	148	Cox	127
Barnes	146	Brooks	124
Sullivan	143	Carpenter	123
Shaw	143	Kelley	122
Hunter	142	Russell	119
Gray	138	Bacon	63

THE PATRONYMICS "MAC," "O'," "VAN," AND "FITZ"

are all well represented. But, as might have been anticipated, the "Macs" lead all the rest, there being about 7200 which acknowledge, by the use of this prefix, their Caledonian or Celtic origin. The most numerous divisions of this great family are the following:—

McLaughlin	241	McDevitt	104
McCormick	143	McDermott	93
McBride	141	McAllister	91
McDonald	122	McGrath	82

There are also no less than 26 McCrackens in the city, but not one "George W." among them, which is a matter of considerable astonishment, inasmuch as "George W." is a very popular Christian name. It is to be accounted for, perhaps, by the well-known fact that "Mr. George W. McCracken" has not yet returned from his travels abroad.

The patronymic "O'" follows "Mac" in the order of numerical strength, there being about 720 persons who are not ashamed of their Hibernian ancestors. The 201 O'Briens are hard pressed by 143 O'Neills, in addition to whom there are 63 who spell the name O'Neil.

Of "Vans" of all sorts, there are about 480. In this good old Dutch family, the Van Horns predominate, to the number of 65.

"Fitz" is likewise a favorite patronymic, being prefixed to the names of twenty different families; while there are three original and genuine Fitzes, who contrive to get along without any superfluous cognomen. The most numerous branch of the Fitz family is that of Fitzpatrick, which numbers 123, and that of Fitzgerald comes next, with 82 members. There is one double-Fitz, who styles himself Fitzchilds, and 5 Fitzers.

The patronymic "Saint" does not appear to be regarded with much favor in this locality, as there are only 4 St. Clairs, and the same number of St. Johns.

The suffix "son," which is equivalent in English to the prefixes "Mac" and "Fitz," is well represented. In addition to the 250 Robertses there are 61 Robertsons. There is 1 Steven, 82 Stevenses, and 118 Stevensons; together with 42 Stephenses, and 16 Stephensons. To the numerous family of Williams, which has 586 members, there should be added 112 Williamsons, to give its entire strength.

THE "SMITH" FAMILY,

as is always the case, is numerous, interesting, and illustrious. The total strength of those belonging to it who are not ashamed of the plain and simple spelling, is 1713. But they have several German cousins, who have various fantastic ways of spelling the name, among the most ingenious of which is Schmidz, as well as a few who prefer "y" to "i." The different branches of the family muster the following numbers:—

Smith	1713	Schmitz	5
Schmidt	102	Smythe	2
Smyth	32	Schmidz	1
Schmitt	24		
Schmid	10	Total	1889

Of the 1713 genuine and original Smiths, 940 are thus distinguished from each other:—

William Smith	142	Henry Smith	54
John Smith	105	Joseph Smith	51
John A. B. C. D. E.		Samuel Smith	46
F. G. H. Smith, etc.	101	Robert Smith	37
James Smith	86	Jacob Smith	36
George Smith	84	Elizabeth Smith	35
Charles Smith	73	Mary Smith	34
Thomas Smith	63	John Smith, Jr.	3

THE UBIQUITOUS JOHN SMITH, ESQ.

We acknowledge a feeling of regret, almost of sorrow, in fact, in being compelled to place Mr. William Smith at the head of this list. This honorable position belongs of right to his brother John. But there is some consolation in being able to show that, when to the fraternity of John Smiths are added the John Smith, Jr.'s, and John Smiths with divers middle names, we have 289 in all, thereby placing William in his secondary and proper place. To prevent all such disputes arising in the future, we would advise the Smith family henceforth to omit the middle letter, and christen their eldest boy John, and John alone. The colored branch of the family have viewed the matter in the proper light, as of the 9 American citizens of African descent who are known by the name of John Smith, only two have a middle letter. The entire strength of the colored branch of the Smith family is 78, which renders John Smith, colored, a very little more omnipresent, in proportion, than John Smith, white.

The various occupations whereby plain and simple John Smith gains a livelihood, are of interest in this connection. In these matters he displays such a great variety as to prove conclusively the liberality of his tastes and the cosmopolitan nature of his character. He is duplicated as a laborer 19 times; as a shoemaker, 6 times; as a weaver, 4 times; as a butcher, 3 times; as a baker, blacksmith, cooper, dyer, plater, cigarmaker, spinner, stonemason, tailor, waiter, and watchman, twice; while solitary and alone he pursues his task as a bookmaker, boxmaker, bricklayer, carman, carpenter, clerk, coachman, combmaker, conductor, crier, crimper, cutter, drayman, fireman, furniture dealer, gardener, gilder, grocer, gunsmith, hatter, hotel-keeper, hosiery dealer, hostler, lager beer vender, liquor dealer, looking-glassmaker, machinist, mariner, milkman, morocco dresser, packer, peddler, physician, plasterer, plumber, porter, produce dealer, publisher, upholsterer, and whitewasher. In addition to this, he appears as a gentleman of leisure in ten different places. His son, John Smith, Jr., follows the occupations of grocer, plater, and salesman.

Before we are done with John Smith, we must not neglect to state that he has recently been highly honored by the genial "Mark Twain," of California, whose proper and real name is C. H. Webb. This rising humorist has just published a little volume entitled "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," which he thus dedicates:—

"To JOHN SMITH, whom I have known in divers and sundry places about the world, and whose many and manifold virtues did always command my esteem, I dedicate this book. It is said that the man to whom a volume is dedicated always buys a copy. If this prove true in the present instance, a princely affluence is about to burst upon THE AUTHOR."

If Mark had dedicated his "Jumping Frog" to William Smith, he would have had thirty-seven more customers in Philadelphia than he will secure according to the theory advanced above.

We will close our review of the Smith family by noticing the fact that it embraces 61 widows, 9 of whom are known by the modest Christian name of Hannah.

BROWN, JOHNSON, JONES, AND THOMPSON.

These four persons are also well known, by reason of their ubiquitous characteristics. Brown appears no less than 923 times, having an African cast of countenance in 102 instances. He answers to the name of William in 93 cases, and to that of John in 89; and to Thomas and James about 50 times each. In 62 places he appears as George Brown, in 13 as George W. Brown. Mr. Brown, however, does not seem to be long-lived, as he has left 72 widows with good Christian names, and 2 who are known simply as the Widow Brown.

Mr. Johnson responds to his name 598 times, and Mr. Johnston 153 times, so that we can place the full strength of this important family at 751. The colored branch of the family is quite numerous, there being 122 Johnsons, but only 2 Johnstons (both of them being widows), which goes far towards convincing us that Johnson is the better spelling of the two, and also that colored Johnstons do not thrive in Philadelphia. William Johnson is more frequently encountered than John Johnson, there being 65 of the former name and only 61 of the latter. Andrew Johnson resides in 4 different localities in the city, but, as far as we can ascertain, he is in no instance identical with "the man at the other end of the avenue."

Mr. Jones, whom we meet 591 times altogether, bears the Christian name of William 68 times, and that of John 58 times. John Jones, however, has a middle letter in 31 cases, so that plainly, simply, and originally, he appears but 27 times.

In 472 different localities we encounter a Thompson who spells his name with a "p;" in 61 others the "p" is discarded, and it is plain and simple Thomson. Thomas Thompson is met with 21 times, and William Thompson 52 times.

WHITE AND BLACK

are no criterions of the color of those who bear these simple cognomens. Of the 404 Whites, 31 are black; while of the 158 Blacks, only 11 are of corresponding hue. In addition to the 404 members of the White family, there are 137 whose names are a compound of White and head, man, house, side, etc. But among all these there is not a single person of African descent—a striking instance of the preference shown by the latter race for short and simple cognomens.

DIVERS SURNAMES WITH A MEANING.

The 342 Fishers are assisted by 51 Fischers in catching 21 Fish. There are also 13 persons by the name of Troutman, who encounter 35 Trout. The 211 Kings have 21 relatives with the more classical name of Rex. The 90 Steels are preyed upon by 52 persons by the name of Steeler, and 9 by the name of Steelman; but all these have the good taste to spell their names with the double "e." The 291 Walkers have 2 Walks just before them.

The Rose is a favorite prefix with many families, there being at least 20 different terminations added to it. But there are 82 who prefer the Rose without the additional syllable. Besides the 258 Woods, there are 65 Woodses, as well as 165 persons whose names are compounded of Wood and head, house, land, etc.

The Water family sets out with 2 Wateralls and terminates with 51 Waterses, there being, in addition, 47 persons whose names are made up of Water and field, ford, house, man, and the like. Bearing some mysterious relation to these are 124 Brookses, and 62 others, who have a fancy for the final "e," and other variations.

VARIETIES IN THE SPELLING OF SURNAMES.

Families bearing the same name are frequently distinguished from each other by slight variations in the spelling. Thus, there are 53 Abbotts, and 4 Abbots; 377 Clarks, and 71 Clarkes; 183 Cooks, and 36 Cookes; 21 Dales, 22 Daileys, 30 Dailys, 28 Daleys, and, amounting to all the others put together, 102 Dalys. To the 539 Kellys should be added 122 Kelleys; and to the 327 Myerses, 101 Meyers, 69 Meyerses, and 18 Myers—making a total of 515.

The 155 members of the Riley family are kindred to 98 Reillys, 19 Reilleys, and 14 Reilys, giving a total of 286. The 216 Snyders have German cousins to the number of 69, who spell the name Schneider. The Wolf family of 118 members is similarly enlarged to 201 by those who add a final "e," "f," and other letters and syllables, the 2 Wolfersbergers carrying this principle to the greatest extreme.

The 167 members of the Rogers family are all supposed to be direct lineal descendants of that John Rogers who was burned at the stake in Smithfield some centuries ago, and 18 still hold his memory in reverence by adopting his Christian name of John. There are also 3 Rogersons, who are evidently of similar ancestry, as well as one Rodger and 72 Rodgerses, who are debarred this high privilege by the superfluous "d."

WILLIAM, JOHN, AND GEORGE

are among the most popular Christian names—William, because there must be at least one by that name in every household; John, because it is the first name of the illustrious John Smith, spoken of above; and George, because by that title the "Father of his Country" was known.

William is the most popular of the three as a Christian name, and has likewise given a surname to the 586 members of the Williams family, of whom 38 are easily distinguished from each other by the double expletive of William Williams. To avoid this painful alliteration, John is the most popular Christian name in the Williams family, which boasts of 62 members with that title. The family is further increased to a grand total of 694 by 108 Williamsons, 13 of whom call themselves William Williamson. It likewise enjoys many colored connections, there being 98 by the name of Williams, but only 1 by the name of Williamson.

Prominent among those who have William for their Christian name is the celebrated gentleman who was "struck" a long time since in such violent and unprovoked fashion that the whole civilized world has since made inquiry into the matter. But should "the man who struck Billy Patterson" ever be discovered, the affair would still be surrounded with difficulties, as there are no less than 27 different and distinct persons answering to that name in the city of Philadelphia alone.

Surpassing in ubiquity the unfortunate William Patterson is the equally fortunate John Anderson, who has been such a favorite with the young girls of Scotland and other countries. When a romantic maiden lifts up her voice to sing "John Anderson, my jo, John," she finds 43 respondents in this locality.

The family of Adams is also as well supplied with Johns as it was in the earlier days of the republic. The elder President of that name is reproduced by 38 John Adamses, and the younger by 6 John Quincy Adamses, 4 of the latter being colored. But John is encountered most frequently among the members of the Ross family, 19 of the 91 individuals belonging to which—being more than 20 per cent.—are distinguished from the world and from each other by the title of John Ross.

As a notable instance of the popularity of George as a Christian name, we may mention that there are but 9 Washingtons in the city, 7 of whom are called George. Of the latter, 6 are colored.

There are few families, however, in which the supremacy of William and John is disputed. The Sullivans are among these, and although they muster only 143 all told, 8 of them have the Scriptural name of Jeremiah. The 135 members of the Ryan family have also joined the opposition, 13 of them answering to the name of Michael. It might be supposed that the Thomases would be found in the same category, with Thomas for a prevalent Christian name; but this is not the case. Out of a total of 427, there are but 4 Thomas Thomases, while as many as 54 pass by the name of William Thomas.

SOME CURIOUS AND FANTASTIC SURNAMES.

Among thousands of odd names, we stumble across 56 persons who are Stout, 24 who are Swift, 26 who are Slack, 5 who are Sweet, 26 who are Short, and 3 who are Shott—with a double "t." One person only is satisfied with Salt; but there are 10 Salters, 3 Salterses, 1 Saltsgiver, and 3 Salthouses. There are 10 who are given to Slaughter, and 32 who are Savage, while 12 do not fancy the latter version, but use the spelling Savidge. There are 35 who Rush, one who is a Rusher, and one a Rushman. There is also a Snake, a Snagg, 2 Snares, and a Tease; 5 Staggs, 2 Staggers, and 5 Stagers. There are 4 who Pickup 6 Plums and 3 Thistles; 9 who have Pluck, and 12 who are gifted with Fury. There are 4 who Trott, and 19 who are Trotters; 3 who are Weak, and 6 who are Weakley; 13 who are named after the Moon, and 92 who are said to be Mooney; 3 who are mere Fellows, and 1 who is guilty of Felloney. There is 1 People and 24 Peoples; and 25 Funks, of whom not one is named Peter. The abbreviation Sam satisfies two, and one is content with simple Tom. The objectionable title of Roach is borne by 33, to whom are allied 10 others who have sought to remedy the objection by spelling their names Roache, Roatch, and Roats. And, finally, one person passes by the curious name of Schüntzel, and another by that of Spontowicz.

TRADES BY WAY OF SURNAMES.

When families began to assume surnames, we are assured that they usually took those which distinguished their occupation or calling. If this be so, the greater portion of the descendants of those so named have deserted the occupations of their ancestors, for among 97 Shoemakers, we find only 9 who are now identified with the trade; and out of the 493 Taylors, but half a score now ply the needle and thread. There are 7 bakers among the 316 Bakers; 6 carpenters among 123 Carpenters; and 4 coopers among 204 Coopers. Of the 832 Millers, only 2 superintend the grinding of wheat; while there is not a solitary turner among the 157 who bear that name.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of SMITH & ELLIS, for conducting the Iron Founding Business, at the National Union Iron Foundry, Kensington, Philadelphia.
5 10 4t*
May 9, 1867. S. DECATUR SMITH. ZABINA ELLIS.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia.
4 17 2m5p

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

Silk and Linen Plaid Poplins.

THIS IS THE LAST CASE WE SHALL HAVE OF THESE VERY DESIRABLE GOODS, PRICE SAME AS BEFORE, $1·25 PER YARD.

SILK AND WOOL PLAIN POPLINS IN THE NEW COLORINGS—AMBER, BISMARK, AND LONDON BROWNS.

GREY MIXTURES FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.

PLAIN COLORED MOHAIRS IN THE NEW SHADES.

NOVELTIES

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J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

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1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.
Established in 1853. [3 1 2m8p

SPRING ASSORTMENT

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINEN,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE,	TABLE LINENS,
CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long,	DAMASK NAPKINS,
QUILTS,	BORDERED TOWELS,

BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC. ETC.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
5 11 10trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,

CHENE SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

PLAID SILKS,

FIGURED GRENADINE, HERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

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ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
8 lb. GREEN ENDS.
25 BALES WHITE AND GREY.
FOR SALE BY
RENE GUILLOU,
No. 16 BANK Street.
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DRY GOODS.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, TOWELS, HUCKABACKS AND OTHER LINEN GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer. 5 11 10trp

H. STEEL & SON HAVE JUST OPENED
TWO CASES LIGHT SHADES MOHAIRS, AT 62½ AND 75 CENTS.
1¼ yard wide Black Alpaca Poplins.
Fine Quality Silk and Wool Mottled Poplins.
PONGEE MIXTURES IN PURE MOHAIR.
Fine Mottled Mohairs for suits at 50 cents; cost 65c.
PLAID GRENADINE BAREGES AT 31 CENTS; CONT OVER 42½ CENTS.
All colored Figures Iron Bareges at 50c.; worth 75c.
Plaid Poil de Chevres at 22, 31, 37, and 50 cents.
FINE SILK HERNANIS, COLORED FIGURES, AT $1·75.
3-4 plain Black Silk Hernanis, at 75c.
3-4 plain Black Silk Coarse Mesh Hernanis.
Lupin's fine Black Silk Byzantines.
FIGURED SILK GRENADINES, 50 CENTS TO $1·50.
VERY CHEAP BLACK SILKS.
A large assortment of the very best brands of
BLACK GROS GRAINS AND BLACK LUSTRED SILKS, $1·25 TO $9.
Plain Silks, all the best qualities and colors, $1·37½ TO $6.
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
Black Llama Shawls.
Solid Plaid Llama Shawls, all colors.
Plain Styles Plaid Llama Shawls.
Bright Plaid French Square Shawls.
Colored Bordered Plaid Shawls, at $1·50.
HANDSOME CASHMERE SHAWLS.
Chaine Laine Stripe Broche Shawls, $15.
Open Centre Broche Long Shawls, $25 to $50.
Open Centre Broche Square Shawls, $13 to $30.
HANDSOME WHITE LACE SHAWLS, $12.
300 VERY FINE SHETLAND SHAWLS, $4.
N. B. NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET.

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,
4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe and now in Store,

Also, a complete assortment

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
5 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.
CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

GEORGE W. HILL,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Hason hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 3 13 wfm3m

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

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CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS,
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 25 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

ICE PITCHERS,

NEW PATTERNS,
NEW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

4 1 rmw3mrp

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER WARE,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PLATED WARES

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS. [4 13 smw2mrp

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved		$6
" " "		9
" Fine Chased		10
" "		11
" Very fine and rich		12
" Superior Chased and Medallion		12
" Very Elegant Medallion		15

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET

4 6 2mrp] SECOND FLOOR.